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DAILY REPORT

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XINHUA: WARSAW PACT CALL FOR WORLD SUMMIT 'SHEER PROPAGANDA'

OW160255 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 16 May 80

["Warsaw Pact's New Peace Offensive"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 15 (XINHUA)--The Warsaw Treaty Organization today proposed convening a summit meeting of leaders of world countries to "discuss tasks of removing the hot-beds of international tension and preventing war." The proposal was contained in a statement released here at the end of a two-day summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact states.

The statement said that participants of the pact's political consultative committee had made the proposal out of their concern about the desire of the world people for peace and that the proposed summit would be fixed through consultations among various countries.

Observers here noted that the proposal is sheer propaganda devoid of any practical significance as it is being put forward at a time when the Kremlin obdurately refuses to pull out its troops from Afghanistan. They described it as part of Moscow's long-expected peace offensive after the invasion of Afghanistan.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT ON NATO DEFENSE PLANNING COMMITTEE SESSION

OW111907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 11 May 80

[By XINHUA correspondent Tang Liuyi]

[Text] Brussels, May 11 (XINHUA)--The ministers of NATO Defence Planning Committee will meet here on May 13 and 14. A press communique issued by NATO headquarters says that "to underscore the alliance's determination to maintain and strengthen its deterrence and defence posture in reaction to the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan" foreign ministers and defence ministers of NATO countries will have a joint session on May 14. The announcement has aroused more interest in a meeting which is destined to be the focus of attention and comment.

With the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, NATO is finding itself at a greater strategic disadvantage. The Gulf area, vital to West's survival, is now in the Soviet pincers. A U.S. Defence Department report estimates that the Soviet Union can, if it wants to, send 200,000 reinforcements to the region within one month while the U.S. can only send 20,000. Politically, the unending turmoil and international conflicts in the region provide the hegemonists with all the opportunities they could desire to intervene. Thus, it is quite obvious that the Gulf region is facing an immediate military threat.

Against this scenario, the North Atlantic Council and its defence Planning Committee at their meetings over the last few months have surveyed the developments and studied necessary measures to counter them. NATO sources have disclosed that the member countries agree in their general view of the situation and share the desire to increase cooperation in standing up to the Soviet military expansion. They have given positive response to the proposed short-term and long-term defence plans. However, for reasons of their own, most of the member countries in Western Europe refuse to get themselves involved militarily in the Gulf region. Consequently, NATO's planning is keyed to the idea of strengthening the defence of the European theatre so as to release the United States forces committed there for quick transfer to the Gulf region whenever necessary.

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Observers here believe that the upcoming meeting will approve a short-term defence plan and lay the groundwork for a long-term one. However, others contend that the meeting will only bring out "some symbolic decisions" in view of the varying interests of individual countries.

But there is consensus of opinion on one point. The meeting has an importance of its own in NATO countries' confrontation with the Soviet threat. In a sense, it will be another rigorous test for the alliance.

NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

OW130208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Brussels, May 12 (XINHUA)--Defence Ministers of the NATO Eurogroup countries have "expressed their deep concern about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan", and "re-affirmed the need to maintain strong cohesion and solidarity", bearing in mind the military posture of the Warsaw Pact.

A communique released after their regular spring meeting at the NATO headquarters here today emphasized that "it was necessary to preserve a strong deterrent and defence capability and to continue to modernise their forces in view of the overall increase in Soviet and Warsaw Pact capabilities." While continuing the search for "effective, balanced and verifiable measures of arms control and disarmament", the communique says, "this must be done within the framework of a global, indivisible and reciprocal process of detente, the pursuit of which is rendered all the more difficult by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan."

The ministers reaffirmed their countries' "commitment to shoulder their share of the defence burden, particularly in the light of increased responsibilities of the United States resulting from recent developments," while reiterating that "continued maintenance of substantial U.S. and Canadian forces in Europe remains indispensable to the alliance as a whole, since these forces are a fundamental and irreplaceable contribution to deterrence."

The meeting discussed reports from the Eurogroup's sub-groups working to increase practical collaboration in specific areas, reviewed developments in defence equipment and renewed their strong support for close cooperation between European members of the alliance in the forum of the independent European programme group.

Answering questions at a press conference after the meeting, West German Defence Minister and Chairman of the Eurogroup meeting Hans Apel said that there is no question of withdrawing U.S. troops from Europe but, if necessary, those U.S. territorial units ear-marked for NATO would probably be transferred to other areas beyond NATO border. Referring to the modernization of the theatre nuclear force in Europe, he reassured that regardless of the attitudes of other member countries, West Germany would continue to share its commitments to the NATO decision of last December.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS DENG YINGCHAO ON UN DECADE FOR WOMEN

OW141226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China and honorary chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, today explained why China supports the United Nations decade for women. Her interview with XINHUA follows:

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Question: This year is the middle of the U.N. sponsored 1976-1985 decade for women. Will you please comment on this activity?

Answer: Activities of the women's decade are focused on "equality, development and peace." This proposal by the United Nations helps draw more attention from various governments to the problems of women and to mobilize women in developing their own countries and defending world peace.

Question: Will China take an active part in the activity?

Answer: Our government warmly supports the U.N. decade for women. It has entrusted the All-China Women's Federation to take part in the activities and preparations for the world conference on the U.N. decade for women. The All-China Women's Federation, since it resumed activities in 1978, has sent a few delegations to meetings of the U.N. decade for women. A Chinese women's delegation is going to join women from other countries in the world conference of the U.N. decade for women this July in Copenhagen, to discuss questions of common concern.

Question: What briefly is the central task of the women's movement of China today?

Answer: In old China, women had no equal rights. The women's liberation movement in China has always been part in the revolutionary movement of the Chinese people. Since the founding of new China, the women's movement has connected its work closely with the socialist construction of the country. The Chinese Government always regards women, half of the population, as an important force in revolution and construction, and guarantees women by law equal rights in political, economic, cultural and social life and in family affairs. The central task of the women's movement today is to mobilize and organize women throughout the country in China's socialist modernization drive, and at the same time, in further developing their own capabilities and for equal rights in this great cause.

Question: How do Chinese women view the peace movement of the world?

Answer: Women of different countries are in different situations and they are faced with different problems, but women throughout the world all love peace. They hope that their children can grow up healthy in a peaceful and stable world. Because they are working for the four modernizations of the country, all the Chinese people are very eager to have a peaceful international environment. But we cannot but see that the world is unstable at present. In order to defend peace in the world, all peace-loving countries and peoples the world over must unite in common struggle. The Chinese women want to unite with women of all countries to oppose aggression and expansion by hegemonism, to defend the world peace and to struggle for a stable and peaceful international environment for the development and progress of humanity, for the rights and interests of women and children.

MBFR TALKS RESUME IN VIENNA 14 MAY

OW151347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1335 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Vienna, May 14 (XINHUA)--Talks on Mutual and Balanced Forces Reduction in Central Europe (MBFR) between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization were resumed here today after being adjourned for six weeks. 19 nations from both sides took part in this 21st round of MBFR talks.

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Addressing a press conference after their first meeting today, representatives from both sides made it clear that as in the past, they would continue to adhere to their original positions in the current talks.

The NATO representative hoped that the other side would respond to the proposal concerning the first phase interim agreement and other related measures as offered by NATO on December 20, 1972. He also hoped that the East would provide the correct figure about the size of its troops stationed in the areas covered by MBFR.

The Warsaw Pact representative, however, maintained that the West's proposal could only place the MBFR talks in an impasse. He declared that the position of the Warsaw Pact in the MBFR talks remained unchanged. He insisted that the first phase accord should take into account the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet troops from Central Europe.

Observers here got the impression from the first day meeting that the current MBFR talks would not produce any tangible results as in the past. It is believed that with the passing of time, the MBFR talks which have already been going on for seven years would become less and less hopeful in gaining positive results.

PRC, U.S., JAPAN ESTABLISH JOINT FINANCE COMPANY

OW101822 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1437 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Hong Kong, 10 May--The Bank of China, the U.S. First National Bank of Chicago, the Japanese Kogyo Bank and the Huarun Company signed an agreement on 24 April under which they will pool capital to open the China-Chicago-Kogyo Finance Company, Ltd. The company will be registered in Hong Kong. The company will have a capital of HK\$10 million. The Bank of China, the U.S. First National Bank of Chicago and the Japanese Kogyo Bank will own 30 percent of the company's shares, and the Huarun Company will control the rest.

This finance company is aimed mainly at promoting commerce and investment in the Pacific region and in the shareholder countries--China, Japan and the United States. The company will first concentrate its business in the Pacific region and then expand to various parts of the world. It plans to handle and participate in providing consortium loans, to be an agent in selling shares, to provide trade credit and letters of credit, to invest in real estate, to buy and sell foreign exchange, to take deposits and make loans and to provide financial guidance and counseling.

The First National Bank of Chicago will appoint (David Warner), presently director-manager of the First Commercial Bank of Chicago in Singapore, to be the first director-manager of the China-Chicago-Kogyo Finance Company. The Bank of China will assume the chairmanship of the board of directors.

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES VISIT JIANGSU

OW081707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA)--Military attaches and deputy military attaches of various countries in China and their wives returned here today after visiting Jiangsu Province at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense. Between May 2 and 8, they toured Jiangsu's Nanjing, Wuxi, Yangzhou and Yixing where they were warmly received by leading members of local army units and governments. The visitors were entertained at a banquet given by Du Ping, political commissar of the Nanjing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PROBLEMS FACING WESTERN ECONOMIES

HK141310 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 80 p 3

[Article by Shen Hengyan: "The Plight of the 'Affluent Society'"]

[Text] The continuous progress and development of science and technology, particularly the production and development of electronic computers, once brought a trace of hope to capitalist society and promoted the rapid development of capitalist countries for a certain period (mainly during the 1960's which are referred to as a "golden age"). Towering modern skyscrapers, new cars in all sorts of colors moving along freeways, and supermarkets with their glaring displays of goods, give proof of the "prosperity" in capitalist society. Electronic technology is being used in all aspects of life from production to daily life. Computer-operated machines can work high up in the air and deep in the sea, make coffee, do household chores for their masters and so on. Bearing this in mind, some bourgeois economists and sociologists think that scientific and technological achievements have changed the laws governing social development and provided reliable and foolproof ways to cope with economic crises in the capitalist world. Hence for a while the dust and din of the theory of the "affluent society" filled the air in the West.

The Theory and Reality of the "Affluent Society"

According to the fundamental ideas of the theory of the "affluent society," along with the advance and development of science and technology, the level of people's material life is greatly raised and capitalist society is becoming richer and richer. At the same time, the working class is becoming relatively better off. As a result, the working class has indulged itself in this "consumer society" and exhausted its revolutionary potential. In this way, industrialized capitalist countries are currently not confronted with problems arising from poverty but from affluence.

Certain economists and sociologists in the West seem to cherish the wishful thinking that a "stable capitalist society" can be established with the help of the "revolution in science and technology." However, things have gone contrary to their wishes and capitalist economic crises have repeatedly and relentlessly developed in advanced capitalist countries. These crises have directly given rise to the closing down of large numbers of enterprises and a drastic increase in the number of unemployed. A sad clamor against steeply rising inflation characterized capitalist countries during the 1970's.

In "An Introduction to Modern Economics," a book published during the 1970's, two well-known British economists, (Jones Robinson) and (John Atwell,) acknowledged: "The unprecedented (production) growth during the past 25 years has not at all eradicated poverty." The so-called "affluent society" has quite a different meaning to "a family that cannot afford the commodities that are advertized on television in an endless succession."

On many occasions the American press has described real life in this "affluent society." The U.S. weekly VANGUARD said: "People feel such heavy pressure from the economic crisis that they are compelled to make a choice between food or heat, between warm clothes and lights and between a visit to the doctor and being evicted by the owner of their house for nonpayment of rent." A witty letter from a reader to TIME magazine said: "Why are people so fascinated by earthquakes, fires, sunken ships and the horrifying sharks that appear on the television screen? ...One of the main reasons is that the many major problems we face lie outside the screen. Watching others in distress may reduce the fear of our own sufferings. The apprehension about possible food shortages, curbs on energy consumption, inflation and unemployment becomes less agonizing when compared with the ravages of an earthquake that ends thousands of lives in an instant and the miserable sight of a man being torn apart by a shark."

These are the worries of those who are still able to take home a regular income. What does the "affluent society" mean to people who find themselves dismissed one morning for various reasons? The March issue of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT said: "There are about 100 million workers in our country. If the unemployment rate averages 6 percent and the typical unemployment duration is 100 days...in 12 months the number of the jobless will reach 24 million." The same article added: "In our times, one of the untold stories deals with the plight of those who are unemployed. The divorce rate among sacked administrators has reached 75 percent. These people drink, use drugs and often become ill because of psychological problems. The suicide rate among them is also high." "They cannot bear to tell their wives the truth after they are fired, thus they leave home every morning after getting up as if they were going to work as usual. But how can they keep the secret from others? The whole truth comes out at the end of the month when they fail to produce the usual monthly paycheck."

Solution and Prospects

Judging from their actual situation, the people in this "affluent society" really had a hard time during the last decade. Take the United States for example. During all this time, the U.S. economy continued to deteriorate with inflation worsening rapidly, the value of the dollar nosediving, prices soaring, consumers running up huge debts and the energy crisis giving everyone a bad headache.... All this landed the U.S. economy in the dire straits, from which the United States has found it difficult to extricate itself.

In forecasting the economic outlook for the 1980's, public opinion in the West does not take an optimistic view on the economic prospects for the West and particularly for the United States. The chairman of the World Futurology Society and editor-in-chief of the American magazine THE FUTUROLOGIST, (E. Conish), clearly stated in an article entitled "A Deep Economic Depression for the U.S. in the 1980's?" "There is a 85 percent chance that the United States will experience a depression and only a 15 percent chance that one will not occur." Economists in the United States all agree that there will be a "mild recession" in the national economy in 1980 and the GNP will be reduced by about 2 percent as compared with last year. Industrial production will drop more than 4 percent and the number of unemployed will increase from the original 6 million to 8 million. In addition, corporate profits will drop 2.7 percent from last year's level and double-digit inflation will continue.

To remedy this "critical situation," U.S. President Carter declared war in March on the No 1 enemy of the U.S. economy--inflation. He announced an "anti-inflation program," which includes slashing Federal spending, introducing credit controls and wage and price guidelines, revising the method of wage growth index fixing, conserving energy, introducing structural reforms, improving government rules and regulations to achieve higher efficiency, encouraging savings and stepping up scientific and technological research. The program is based on the theories of the Keynesian school of economics, which became popular in U.S. academic circles during the 1930's. According to this school, when inflation emerges in capitalist society, the government should reduce its spending, increase taxes and tighten credit controls to cut down public demand and ease the pressure caused by inflation. Nevertheless, the practice in the United States over the past half a century has proved that the Keynesian school has gone bankrupt because it has never been able to rid the United States of its predicament and the pressure of inflation. Then what kind of role can Carter's "anti-inflation program" play in light of the current problems besetting the "affluent society"?

What is noteworthy is that in his so-called "anti-inflation program," Carter mentioned measures to step up scientific and technological research. Obviously this is reminiscent of the theory about the "affluent society." In the face of the economic situation in the 1980's, some economists in the West again pin their hopes on science and technology, especially on the development of super large-scale integrated circuits. They believe that this technology "can revolutionize the world economy and uncover a new dimension of economic activity for older industrialized countries, bringing about a turn for the better in their economies." However, judging from the actual situation, they have very slim hopes of success in this respect.

This year marks the beginning of the 1980's. In spring, a poll was conducted in an American newspaper on "what are the economic aspects for the 1980's?" One typical answer said: "We Americans are covering our purses with both hands while gazing at the government." That is to say, Americans are afraid that their government will ask them to reach into their pockets for more money. Americans already pay one-third of their incomes in taxes. An article published in the Washington POST some time ago described the anxiety of the American people in this way: "We can send men up to the moon and rockets to faraway stars...but we are held captive by people using oil as a weapon; we have the most imposing array of wealth, technical knowhow and machinery in human history, but we are unable to make our people confident, united and devoted to a common goal." The ordinary American is concerned only with his job, pay, living conditions and everyday life. When asked about the prospects for the 1980's, they usually say that they are deeply concerned, and are at a loss about what to say on the issues. In addition, more people, young people in particular, have chosen the road of "escape from society." Even U.S. President Carter acknowledged that there are an invisible "social malady" and a "crisis of confidence" in the United States.

The current psychological problems of Americans have added to the difficulties facing the "affluent society" in its "development." It is worth watching how much longer the "affluent society" can stand the test of time.

AFP: CHINA MAY ADOPT PROPERTY LAWS FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

OW131827 Hong Kong AFP in English 1430 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (AFP)--China is preparing to provide itself with industrial property laws and to set up a legal apparatus to protect itself in its growing contacts with foreign countries, it was learned here today. It will adopt this year or next a law on patents and will set up a patents office to issue and handle patents. This was reported by a mission from the French National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) headed by its director Georges Vianes. The mission has been here since last Monday.

Mr Vianes ended his talks with officials of the Chinese Council for the Development of International Trade by signing a protocol marking the agreement of the two sides to set up a procedure to settle industrial property disputes. The agreement was signed at the end of a seminar of the protection of inventions organized by INPI. The seminar was attended by 150 Chinese jurists, engineers and technicians. The seminar was aimed at "sensitizing" the Chinese jurists to the various international practices governing industrial patents, Mr Vianes said. This is of major importance at the moment, as China is preparing for technology transfers from other countries so as to help it to modernize. Up to now China has provided almost no possibilities of redress to foreign industrialists supplying it with material.

China is also very anxious to ensure protection for its own patents which could be sold to foreign concerns. Although its industry is generally of too low a level to make it very worried about protecting it with patents, this is not true of some specific sectors of its scientific research. China has just sold an American company the first agricultural patent it has sold abroad, for a hybrid rice process. Since February China has been a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization, a United Nations agency.

MUSKIE IN VIENNA TERMS KABUL PROPOSAL 'COSMETIC'

OW152106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 15 May 80

["U.S. Secretary of State Terms Kabul Proposal Cosmetic and Insignificant"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Vienna, May 15 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie termed a Kabul proposal for the solution of the Afghan issue as "cosmetic and not meaningful" on his arrival here today. Muskie flew into Vienna from Brussels for talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Austria's independence.

Speaking at a press conference, he said the proposal released by the Soviet news agency TASS yesterday was timed to influence the Islamic states conference scheduled for May 17 in Islamabad, Pakistan. The proposal's "obvious purpose is to deflect the Islamabad conference rather than a serious response to our demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops", he said. "So I regard it as cosmetic and not a meaningful proposal", he added.

On his talks with Gromyko, Muskie said probing would be made to see if there is any possibility "to meet the minimum requirements of the other side". However, he said, "I am not optimistic that the talks will mark any significant change (in Soviet-American relations)".

FORESTRY DELEGATION MEETS WITH ANDRUS, BERGLAND

OW160854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 15 (XINHUA)--U.S. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus told the visiting Chinese forestry delegation that the U.S. Government would like to enhance cooperative activities with China in the forest industry and regard this as part of the development of the overall economic relations between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation, headed by Forestry Minister Luo Yuchuan, held talks with Secretary Andrus here yesterday. The two sides exchanged views on the development of national forest resources of the two countries and agreed that long-term cooperation on science and technology in the forest industry should be further strengthened.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary Robert Bergland and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Frank Church met separately with the delegation today and yesterday.

The Chinese delegation arrive in Seattle on April 24 at the invitation of the U.S. Interior Department, which is in charge of all public land including forests. Since then the delegation has visited afforested areas, forest farms, nurseries and research institutes as well as production and processing of timber and forest engineering and technical services in Washington State, Oregon, Idaho and Mississippi.

Luo Yuchuan told XINHUA today that the delegation has been [passage indistinct] and management of the U.S. forest industry. This is useful for further cooperation between the two countries.

Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin gave a reception this evening in honour of the delegation.

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U.S.-TRAINED CHINESE PALEONTOLOGIST RECEIVES AWARD

OW120956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpt] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA)--The Society of Vertebrate Palaeontology of North America has conferred the title of honorary member to Professor Zhou Mingzhen (Chou Min-Chen), who is now visiting the United States.

Sixty-one-year old Zhou Mingzhen is research professor and acting deputy director of the Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeoanthropology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, deputy director of the Beijing Natural History Museum and vice-president of the Palaeontological Society of China.

In the past three decades, he has contributed to the founding and development of the Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeoanthropology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and of the journal VERTEBRATA PALASIATICA. After obtaining a doctor degree from Princeton University, U.S., in 1951, he returned to China and has helped train a young generation in this field.

PRC SELLS RICE CROSSBREEDING PATENT TO U.S. COMPANY

OW131214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--A patent on Chinese rice hybridization has been sold to Ringaround Products, a branch of Occidental Petroleum Corporation in the United States, according to China National Seed Corporation here today. China leads the world in cross-breeding rice and growing it over large areas.

Under a contract signed two months ago, the Chinese company is to supply the American firm with rice seeds of male-sterile, maintainer and restorer lines and send agro-technicians to the U.S. to pass on the techniques involved. The American firm will cover all costs in experimenting with and growing the hybrid rice.

On May 9, three Chinese agro-technicians left for an experimental station run by Ring-around Products in California. This is the first time China has ever sold an agricultural patent to a foreign country.

Last year, the China National Seed Corporation provided a small amount of hybrid rice seeds to Ringaround. Experimental farming with the seeds in American soil showed a rise in yield as compared with local varieties. As hybrid vigour in the crossbred rice exists in only one generation, crossbreeding has to be done each year to supply seeds for next year's sowing.

FANG YI MEETS AMERICAN BIOCHEMIST

OW152118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)--Fang Yi, vice-premier and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, met with Professor and Mrs. Emil L. Smith here this afternoon. Professor Smith is a member of the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A. and an eminent biochemist. During a cordial conversation, Vice-Premier Fang Yi thanked the American biochemist for his part in academic exchanges between China and the U.S. They also discussed educational and research work. Yu Wen, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was present.

STUDENTS CONTINUE DEMONSTRATIONS IN SEOUL

OW151424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1415 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)--50,000 students gathered in downtown Seoul today and started a march on the central government buildings, according to news reaching here.

UPI reported that students from at least 20 schools started converging on the railway plaza at about 2 p.m. (local time). They broke through police cordons and gathered on the square, swelling to 50,000-strong by 5 p.m. The protesters started their march on Kwanghwamun, a traffic point leading to the presidential mansion and the main government office complexes. At 5:10 p.m., they broke into two groups, each taking a different route to the key area guarded by troops and armoured vehicles. A huge placard proclaiming, "Do Away With Martial Law" led the way for the main column of marchers. As the students approached the Kwanghwamun area, several hundred troops and at least a dozen armoured vehicles with mounted guns took up positions to guard the area. Army helicopters hovered over the streets of the South Korean capital, watching the movements of the demonstrators. As police managed to block the march at the city hall plaza only a block from Kwanghwamun, a clash between police and students took place. Police fired off heavy clouds of tear gas and used their clubs to disperse the demonstrators.

UPI described today's demonstration as the largest in the three days of anti-government demonstrations and the worst in 16 years. About 900 people, nearly all students, have been arrested in the three days of demonstrations.

The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY was authorized to issue a statement yesterday which condemned the South Korean rulers for attempting to turn the spearhead of the struggle of the South Korean people and students against the Northern half of the republic. The statement said that the struggle of South Korean students for livelihood and democracy has lasted for two months. Their struggle has become a historical trend that can not be checked by any force on earth, it noted.

XINHUA CITES KCNA REPORT ON 12 MAY DMZ INCIDENT

OW141811 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (XINHUA)--The U.S. troops fired scores of bullets and shells into the portion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the joint security area of the Military Armistice Commission from 23:05 to 23:55 hours on the night of May 12, according to KCNA.

The news agency pointed out that the afore-said grave military provocation is a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who desire peace and the reunification of Korea and it is also a wanton violation of the armistice agreement.

BEIJING ENGLISH BEAM ON JAPAN STRENGTHENING NATIONAL DEFENSE

OW151115 Beijing in English to Eastern North America 0000 GMT 14 May 80

[News analysis: "The Rising Voice in Japan for Strengthening National Defense"]

[Text] The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Soviet moves to strengthen its military bases on Japan's four northern islands have apparently prompted the Japanese Government and opposition alike to raise the voices of strengthening national defense.

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Speaking at a recent meeting, Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said: In view of the increased Soviet ground troops on the northern territory and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the 1980's are years when Japan's existence and security will be put to a test. He declared that his government would follow practical policies in the fields of defense and foreign and home affairs.

In a speech in Hiroshima on 27 April, Ohira pointed out: The era of expecting U.S. deterrent power has gone. He expressed the determination to steadily build defense capability so as to defend Japan. The following day, Ohira noted: Japan's defense spending is insufficient compared with the United States, West Germany, France and Britain. As an economic power, he said, Japan should accordingly share its responsibility.

Commenting on Ohira's statement, Japanese media noted that this was the first time for him to acknowledge the fact that the United States had lost superiority as a superpower. He indicated Japan's resolve to assist the United States and give priority to defense.

During the national defense debate in the Diet, the call for stronger defense has also become conspicuous. Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said: To defend the people's well-being, the government must make effort to maintain national security. Director General of the Defense Agency Kichizo Hosoda pointed out that during the past decade the Soviet Union expanded its military forces through its military expenditures growing at a rate of 11 to 14 percent in the gross national product. He said that Japan must attain (?their economy) as stipulated in its defense program at the highest possible speed.

The various social strata in Japan are concerned for the nation's security after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Such feelings will naturally have their impact on the elections of the House of Councillors to be held in June. The Liberal-Democratic Party has formally raised the question of strengthening national defense in its program for the election campaign. The program (?cites) an improvement and supplement to the present defense plan so as to be adapted to the changed international condition. It also proposes that the present national defense conference be changed into a national security conference.

The opposition's change of tune on the defense issue is also notable. In its policy program of campaigning for the House of Councillors, the Democratic Socialist Party said: In view of the increase of Soviet military forces in the Far East and the strained U.S.-Soviet relations, it is imperative to reevaluate the defense program, strengthen an independent self-defense system, and build up the Self-Defense Force in keeping with the Japanese conditions. The Komeito Party also has changed its policy of the defense issue. It now advocates retaining the Self-Defense Force instead of reorganizing them. In regard to the Japan-U.S. security treaty, the party has changed from fighting for the creation of an international environment aimed at terminating the treaty into the position that the U.S.-Japan security treaty can continue to exist.

Under this situation, the Japanese minister of finance has begun to (?act) in increasing defense spendings. The ministry was reported to have asked the Defense Ministry to put forward a long-term defense concept so as to insure key expenditures in (?distributing the) defense budget for the next fiscal year and to insure success in dealing with the threat from the north.

OHIRA SAYS RELATIONS WITH USSR 'STRAINED'

OW152110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira yesterday told the House of Councillors that "the Japanese-Soviet relations, on the whole, have become strained."

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Speaking at the house's plenary session, Chira said, "Due to the Soviet Union's continued occupation of the northern territories, its military buildup, the incessant military interventions in Afghanistan and the leakage of secrets by the Defence Agency, the Japanese-Soviet relations, on the whole, have become strained."

On the normalization of the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, the prime minister said that Japan "is willing to work for establishing a stable relations on the basis of a basic mutual understanding. However, this cannot be achieved merely through Japan's efforts. The important thing is that the Soviet Union should show its sincerity by practical deeds."

In reference to the reinforcement of Japan's defence, a senior official of the Foreign Ministry said on the night of the same day, "In coping with aggression, we should be so poised as to teach the aggressor a lesson, so that he may realise that it would be costly. This represents a deterrent force."

TOKYO SHIMBUN said in a comment that "obviously, it is (the government's) idea that there should be a deterrent force in dealing with the Soviet military forces."

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION

OW151758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1730 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met with leading members of a Japan-China friendship youth delegation from Kitakyushu City, Japan, this afternoon. The delegation leader is Mr. Gohei Tani, mayor of the city.

During their conversation, Wan Li expressed the hope that the Japanese guests would continue to devote their efforts to the cause of friendship between China and Japan.

Li Quanzhong, deputy director of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism, was present.

ELECTRONICS DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR JAPAN

OW150906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)--An electronics industry friendship delegation left here for a visit to Japan today at the invitation of the Kansai chapter of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade and Japanese industrial organizations.

The twelve-member delegation is led by Qian Min and Gao Jun, minister and vice-minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION VISITS HANGZHOU--The 26-member Niigata goodwill visiting group from Nagaoka, Japan, made a 5-day visit to Hangzhou from 9 to 13 May. The Hangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee hosted a banquet in honor of the Japanese friends on 9 May. While in Hangzhou, the Japanese guests visited a few factories, a tea production brigade, a primary school and some other units. On 12 May the Japanese visiting group hosted a return banquet. On their departure from Hangzhou, Zhou Feng, vice chairman of the Hangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and others saw the Japanese friends off at the railway station. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 May 80 OW]

XINHUA SAYS VIETNAMESE, SOVIETS THREATEN SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW151954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 15 May 80

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Whither Real Threat to Peace, Stability in SE Asia?"]

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, during his recent visit to Malaysia, branded China as the "real threat to the stability in Southeast Asia." He said: "We are in Kampuchea because of the threat of China," adding, "We will not stay for one day more in Cambodia if the Chinese threat is withdrawn." He alleged that the Soviet Union is exerting a stabilizing influence on the area.

TASS, covering Nguyen Co Thach's visit, said that Vietnam "advocates establishment of relations of good-neighbourliness and mutually beneficial cooperation between all countries of the region." It likewise accused China of "seeking to preserve tension as the nutrient medium for furthering their expansionist desires."

By the logic of Moscow and Hanoi, Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea with Soviet backing is aimed at "preserving" peace and stability in the area while China, opposed to the aggression, is the "real threat". Such argument "is at best a bad joke", as the Malaysian People's Movement Party, a partner of the ruling National Front coalition, said in a statement on May 10. "Such a threat exists only in Thach's imagination," it points out.

It is, however, true that peace and stability in Southeast Asia is under grave threat. As to where comes this threat, facts speak louder. On November 3, 1978, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, signed a "treaty of friendship and cooperation" in the nature of a military alliance. Thus, a Siberian cold wave has swept down to the warm waters of Southeast Asia. In less than two months of the conclusion of the treaty, Vietnam began to overrun Kampuchea which is now occupied by over 200,000 Vietnamese troops.

The Soviet Union, regarding Vietnam and Indochina in general as its outposts in its drive to Southeast Asia, spends an estimated sum of three million U.S. dollars a day, to finance and support Hanoi's hegemonist venture. Without Soviet blessing, Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea could not possibly go on to this day. Today Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang have become Soviet naval and air bases. From there Soviet ships and aircraft cruise the South China Sea threatening the Strait of Malacca. Soviet planes taking off from Vietnamese airports often violate the airspace of other Southeast Asian countries.

China has consistently supported the proposal of Southeast Asian countries for declaring the region a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. It has firmly opposed the Soviet and Vietnamese policies of aggression and expansion in the region and has striven to safeguard the peace and tranquility there.

China has not a single soldier abroad and has no military base overseas.

It is obvious that the threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia comes from the Soviet Union and Vietnam, not China.

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To restore peace and stability to the region, Southeast Asian countries, the ASEAN nations in particular, have repeatedly demanded that Vietnam quit Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people chart their own future without foreign interference. The just demand of the ASEAN nations has won support from the overwhelming majority of U.N. member nations, including China.

But Vietnam, aided and abetted by the Soviet Union, ignores this universal demand. Instead, it has escalated its war of aggression against Kampuchea and spilled it over the Kampuchean-Thai border, thereby heightening the tension in the region.

During his visit to Malaysia, Nguyen Co Thach claimed that the situation in Kampuchea "is irreversible" and flatly refused to withdraw Vietnamese troops from that country. He insisted that the problem of establishing the "zone of peace and stability" be discussed with the ASEAN countries before everything else. Clearly, the Soviet Union and Vietnam intend to maintain the tension in the region in order to consolidate their colonial rule in Kampuchea and preserve the "nutrient medium" for realizing their aggressive designs in Southeast Asia.

Just think, how can peace and stability prevail in the Southeast Asia without Vietnam discontinuing its aggressive war against Kampuchea? Nguyen Co Thach talked vociferously about the nonexistent "Chinese threat" as a pretext for Hanoi's refusal to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. By his talk for a "region of peace and stability", he hoped to lessen the pressure of the ASEAN and world public demanding the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea. Hanoi's objective is to press ahead with its "Indochina federation". People may imagine, once Hanoi gets a firm grip of this "Indochina federation" of 740,000 square kilometres land and 60 million population, with the support from the Soviet Union, who can guarantee that it will go no further, that it will not invade Thailand and other ASEAN countries under the pretext of "Chinese threat"? Just as an ASEAN leader has pointed out that any talk about peace and stability in Southeast Asia has no sense if it is related to the Soviet ambition for world domination.

To restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the first and foremost thing is obviously to have all foreign troops pulled out of Kampuchea. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said: "The Kampuchean anomaly must first and foremost be corrected if the region is to enjoy durable peace and stability". The U.N. resolution calling for immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea must be carried out.

This resolution was approved by the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member nations and certainly would be supported by all who wish to see a settlement of Kampuchean problem, and peace and stability return to Southeast Asia. If Vietnam, as Nguyen Co Thach has professed, really cherishes its friendship with ASEAN countries, it should prove it by deeds, by withdrawing all its troops from Kampuchea.

LI XIANNIAN DISCUSSES ICBM TEST AT WELLINGTON PRESS CONFERENCE

OW151306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Wellington, May 15 (XINHUA)--"China has always been devoted to the preservation of peace in the Pacific region and is opposed to the rivalry of the superpowers for hegemony in this region," visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian said here this morning.

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Answering questions at a press conference before leaving the capital of New Zealand, Li said that China's rocket test in the Pacific is aimed at developing science and technology and accelerating the modernization of the country as well as strengthening its defence capabilities against the threat of the hegemonist powers. The test China is going to conduct, the vice-premier said, will be one of a launch vehicle only and cause no pollution. "China has no intention to conduct any nuclear test in the Pacific," he stated. He noted that China understands the concerns of certain Pacific countries over the test.

Summing up his two day's talks here Li said, "The two sides reviewed with satisfaction the development of bilateral relations and explored the possibilities of further expanding our cooperation and exchanges between our two countries." He noted, "Through this visit, we are more convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and New Zealand have a sound foundation and that there are great prospects for further development." "Both sides will continue to make joint efforts towards this end," he added. Li Xiannian said, "The two sides had an exchange of views on the current international situation with which we are both concerned, particularly on the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. We have common or similar views on many major issues." Li also answered questions on Kampuchea, Afghanistan and other issues.

The Chinese vice-premier had talks this morning with New Zealand minister of trade and industry, L.R. Adams-Schneider and other ministers.

NEW ZEALAND TV SHOWS DOCUMENTARY ON LIFE OF REWI ALLEY

OWO91648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Wellington, May 9 (XINHUA)--Television New Zealand (TVNZ) ran tonight the first part of a documentary film introducing the life and work of Rewi Alley, a New Zealander who has spent most of his life in China and a good friend of the Chinese people. The first part of the documentary titled "Gungho: Rewi Alley of China", has Rewi Alley himself acting as observer and narrator.

Rewi Alley arrived in China in 1927 and in 1938 organized the well-known "Gungho"--industrial cooperatives--to help the Chinese people in their war of resistance against Japanese aggression. Rewi Alley, now 82, has written many books, articles and poems on China.

The documentary was shot last year by Auckland film-maker Geoff Steven and journalist Geoff Chapple during their 15,000-kilometre travel in China to places where Rewi Alley lived and worked. The second part, "The Humble Force", will be shown on May 16.

AFP: SHANGHAI, HONG KONG MAY BEGIN REGULAR AIR SERVICE

OWO91210 Hong Kong AFP in English 1158 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Hong Kong, May 9 (AFP)--Regular air services between Shanghai and Hong Kong may begin early next month if an agreement is finalised between Cathay Pacific Airways (CPA) and the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC). The aim is for a daily service in each direction, it was learned from CPA today following confirmation of China's refusal to allow it to operate any more chartered flights to Shanghai. For the planned regular service there is already agreement on fares, subject to government approval, but not yet on capacity and frequency. A meeting scheduled for next week may resolve these two issues, a CPA source said. Chinese cancellation of the chartered flights apparently stems from a difference in views between CAAC and CPA over regulations governing the return of passengers to Hong Kong from Shanghai. CPA expects to rationalise this situation soon.

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RENMIN RIBAO ON AFGHAN RESISTANCE TO SOVIET OCCUPATION

HK160311 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 80 p 4

[Short commentary: "Two Battlefields in Afghanistan"]

[Text] A mass struggle against Soviet occupation has again broken out in Afghanistan. Starting in the capital Kabul, this struggle has gradually spread to Qandahar, Herat, Jalalabad and other big cities and developed from students' strikes and demonstrations to the shutdown of shops. This is a new high tide of the Afghan people's mass struggle against the Soviet aggressors.

In February this year, a citywide shutdown of shops and a large-scale demonstration against Soviet occupation broke out in Kabul like lightning during a spring thunderstorm. The struggle then spread to all major cities in the country and developed into an all-people's struggle against Soviet occupation. The authorities of the Soviet aggressors called out troops to carry out a bloody suppression of the demonstrators. After this, the Soviet Union instructed Afghanistan's puppet regime to resort to tricks of deception to quell the Afghan people's resistance. However, following the anti-occupation struggle in February, a new mass struggle was brewing. In this struggle, the students who took part in the demonstration shouted "Death to the Russians" and "Russian Bears, Go Home," leveling the spearhead of struggle at the Soviet aggressors. The Soviet occupation authorities sent out tanks and helicopters to carry out suppression and killed or wounded close to 100 Afghan students. The student demonstrators answered their enemy with this heroic pledge: "We will fight to the last Afghan." They indignantly carried out surprise attacks on the Soviet aggressors and stormed the government organizations of the Karmal regime and the People's Palace where the "premier's residence" is located. This fully shows the heroic spirit of the masses of young students and people of Afghanistan who dare to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against aggressors, who are armed to the teeth, in order to defend the independence and dignity of their motherland. The Soviet aggressors cannot put an end to the Afghan people's just struggle by force or deception.

At present, there are two battlefields of resistance against the Soviet occupation in Afghanistan. In one battlefield, thousands upon thousands of Muslim guerrillas are taking up their weapons and hitting out in all directions, causing the Soviet aggressors to suffer heavy casualties. On the other battlefield, urban residents of various strata are waging all kinds of mass struggles so that the aggressors and their puppets cannot live in peace even within their base of aggression.

The coordination of these two battlefields will certainly keep the Soviet aggressors busy. As long as the Afghan people keep up their struggle and ceaselessly strike at the enemy, they can certainly win ultimate victory in their struggle to safeguard national independence with the support of the people around the world.

XINHUA ON AFGHAN REGIME'S PROPOSAL FOR 'POLITICAL SOLUTION'

OW152016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1947 GMT 15 May 80

["Kabul Regime's Proposal Aims at Prolonging Soviet Occupation"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)--The Soviet-installed Karmal regime set forth in a statement issued yesterday a "political solution" for the Afghan crisis, calling for bilateral talks with Iran and Pakistan on the normalization of their relations and dishing up "concrete conditions" for a withdrawal of Soviet troops. This proposal is aimed at diverting world public opinion, the attention of the Islamic nations in particular, and creating pretexts for the Soviet refusal to pull out troops from Afghanistan.

According to a TASS report, the keynotes of the Kabul statement are: To hold Afghan-Iranian talks in order to "draw up a bilateral agreement on the "development of friendly relations and all-round mutually beneficial cooperation" between the two countries; to hold Afghan-Pakistan talks with the aim of "drafting a bilateral agreement on normalization of relations"; such agreement would include "concrete commitments on non-admission of armed and any other hostile activity from their territory, one against the other." The statement singles out the United States and the Soviet Union among some states which should guarantee the implementation of the above agreements. "As far as guarantees from the U.S. are concerned," it says, "they must include a clearly expressed commitment not to carry out any subversive activities against Afghanistan, including from the territories of third countries."

Referring to the question of withdrawing the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the statement claims that it will "depend in concrete terms on the resolution of the question of effective guarantees of bilateral agreements of Afghanistan with Pakistan and of Afghanistan with Iran."

UPI reported that observers have pointed out the Afghan statement "closely echoed a speech delivered on February 22 in Moscow by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev," who asserted that if the U.S. and the neighbours of Afghanistan guaranteed non-interference in Afghan internal affairs, "then the need of Soviet military assistance (to Afghanistan) will cease to exist."

The Afghan statement says, "Putting an end to armed invasions and guarantees that neither invasions nor any other forms of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs would eliminate the causes that had made Afghanistan turn to the U.S.S.R. with request to bring the (Soviet) contingent into its territory." This stresses a "must" for the United States to set forth such a "guarantee."

It is noted that the Kabul regime's statement under the sign board of "talks," "withdrawal of troops" and belief in the "sacred religion" of Islam was made on the eve of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference to be held in Islamabad May 17 in a bid to change its image and win international recognition. At present, only the Soviet Union and a few other countries have recognized this regime. The special meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers held in January this year adopted a resolution demanding the Soviet unconditional withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan and suspending Afghanistan's qualification as a member of the Islamic conference. Afghanistan's statement now attempts to turn the unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops into conditional and, in fact, to find excuses for prolonged Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Pakistan Rejects Proposal

OW151712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 15 (XINHUA)--Pakistan Government spokesman stressed here today that it is not up to Afghanistan's neighbouring countries "to guarantee the cessation of the struggle of the Afghan people."

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The spokesman was commenting on a TASS report that the Soviet-installed Babrak Karmal regime had again called for bilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran that could lead to Soviet troops' withdrawal from Afghanistan. He pointed out that the Karmal regime was indulging in "propaganda exercise, rather than focusing on the real issues underlying the present crisis in Afghanistan."

The spokesman stated categorically that "the heart of the crisis is the massive intervention by a superpower to determine the outcome of an internal conflict. This has led to popular resistance across the entire length and breadth of the country, and the capital of Afghanistan itself has witnessed popular uprisings and most recently demonstrations by a large body of students, including young girls."

He recalled the Islamic foreign ministers conference held here in January which "enjoins the member states not to have any relation with it (the Kabul regime-editor) until the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan".

According to a REUTER report from New Delhi, Pakistan's Ambassador to India Abdul Sattar in his address to the Indian Federation of the U.N. Associations in New Delhi today said that the Afghan crisis could only be defused by an end to the Soviet military intervention in that country. He said that proposals for talks between Pakistan and the Babrak Karmal regime misconceived the problem, "if it is not entirely a tactical exercise in propaganda".

Proposal for Pakistan's direct talks with the Soviet-installed Kabul regime was reportedly put to the Pakistan Government by the Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca during his visit to Pakistan last March. Early in April, the Karmal regime announced a five-point plan, immediately reported by TASS, for bilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran and a "regional peace conference" without even mentioning the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The proposals were considered manoeuvres to gain Pakistan and Iran's implicit, if not explicit, recognition of the Karmal regime and make the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan appear justified.

All these approaches were rejected by the Pakistan Government which proclaimed that it would abide by the United Nations General Assembly resolution on Afghanistan and the relevant resolution of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

BANGLADESH, PAKISTAN TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION

OW091954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Dacca, May 9 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh is playing an important role not only at the United Nations but also in the non-aligned movement and inside the Islamic secretariat, Mohammad Ali Khan, leader of the visiting Pakistan goodwill delegation and Pakistani education minister, told newsmen at the airport here this afternoon prior to his departure for home. The four-member Pakistani delegation arrived here on May 6.

Ali Khan praised Bangladesh's role in sponsoring the last Islamic foreign ministers' meeting which condemned Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. He expressed the hope that Bangladesh will play a similar leading role in convening the next Islamic foreign ministers' meeting. During his stay here, Ali Khan met Bangladesh leaders and exchanged views with them on ways and means to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries and increase their cooperation in dealing with international issues.

HOUSE OF COMMONS VOTES SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

OW152120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1944 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)--The British House of Commons, after an all-night debate, yesterday passed a bill on economic sanctions against Iran in support of the U.S. effort for the release of the U.S. hostages, according to a report from London. The bill empowered the government to ban trade with Iran, with the exception of banking and other financial services. Companies violating the sanctions would be imposed penalties.

Douglas Hurd, minister of state of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said the bill was not a "blind support" for the United States, but an advice on Iran's holding of U.S. hostages--he termed a "dangerous breach of international law".

BRITAIN REBUFFS KABUL GOVERNMENT PLAN

OW160718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] London, May 15 (XINHUA)--A British Foreign Office spokesman told reporters here today that the plan announced by the Soviet-installed Kabul government for the solution of the Afghan issue "would result in a confirmation of the status quo in Afghanistan by obtaining Iranian and Pakistani recognition and secure frontiers before Soviet troops were pulled out".

"The arrangement foreseen," he added, "would contain nothing about the Soviet-Afghanistan frontier so that there would be no assurance that the Russians, if they withdrew, would not invade again." Soviet troops must be withdrawn and Afghanistan must regain its traditional role of a neutral and genuinely non-aligned state, the spokesman stressed.

The British spokesman's remarks were among the first Western reactions to the Kabul plan. In Vienna, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie today termed the Kabul proposal as "cosmetic and not meaningful".

TAN ZHENLIN TALKS WITH BRITISH LABOR PARTY DELEGATION

OW151718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)--Three Labour members of the British House of Commons met and had a friendly talk with Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here this afternoon. They were Mrs. Betty Boothroyd, Mr. Robert Edwards and Mr. Thomas Cox.

They arrived here on May 11 as guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. The following day, they were entertained at a dinner given by Xie Li, secretary general of the institute.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER PETES DANISH DELEGATION

OW151728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)--A banquet in honour of a visiting Danish agricultural delegation was hosted here this evening by Huo Shilian, Chinese minister of agriculture. The delegation is led by Ivar Norgaard, Danish minister of economic affairs.

In their speeches, both Minister Huo Shilian and Mr. Norgaard wished for a continued development of agrotechnical cooperation between China and Denmark and the friendship between the two peoples.

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The Danish ambassador to China, Mr. Rudolph Anton Thorning-Peterson was present.

The delegation arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture. This morning, Mr. Norgaard invited Minister Huo Shilian to visit the Danish land reclamation and agrotechnical industry exhibition which opened here yesterday. In the afternoon, Huo Shilian and Mr. Norgaard held talks.

PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER FETES FRG MEDICAL DELEGATION

OW142044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA)--A banquet in honour of a West German medical delegation was given here this evening by Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzong. The delegation is led by Antje Huber, West German minister for youth, family and health.

Qian Xinzong said in his toast that during the delegation's visit, they will sign an agreement with China concerning medicine and public health cooperation. He hoped that cooperation between medical circles in the two countries would be constantly strengthened.

Antje Huber said she was glad to see the broad and smooth exchanges that had taken place since last year in the field of public health between China and West Germany. She said that medical circles in West Germany were greatly interested in traditional Chinese medicine, acupuncture and moxibustion and hoped the two countries would learn from each other.

West German Ambassador to China Guenther Schoedel and Mrs. Schoedel attended the banquet.

FRENCH HOLD NATIONWIDE STRIKE TO PROTEST NEW HEALTH PLAN

OW141420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 13 (XINHUA)--France's economic life was seriously disrupted today by a nation-wide strike against the government's decision to increase popular contributions to the deficit-plagued national health system.

Under the government decision, everybody is required to pay at least five per cent of his medical bills. The deficit of the health system, the government said, topped 20 billion francs (5.2 billion dollars) last year.

The one-day strike called by the major trade unions interrupted transportation, electricity and gas supplies and prevented newspapers from publication and mails from delivery. Tens of thousands of people took to the streets in protest. In Paris, workers of the power stations, post offices, metal workers, medical workers, bank clerks and municipal government workers held a three-hour demonstration today. It was the largest crowd since the great march staged by steel workers in March 1979 in Paris.

BRIEFS

MATHEMATICIAN ENDS VISIT TO BRITAIN--London, 27 Apr--Noted Chinese mathematician Chen Jingrun left here this morning for home via Paris after lecturing in Nottingham University in central England for four months. During his stay in Britain, he had also given lectures on mathematics at Cambridge University and attended an international conference of mathematicians held in Exeter in the southwest of England earlier this month. Chen Jingrun arrived here last December at the invitation of Professor H. Halberstan of Nottingham University. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 27 Apr 80 OW]

WARSAW PACT MEETING OPENS IN POLAND

OW142034 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, May 14 (XINHUA)--A meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw treaty member states was held in the Polish capital this morning to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw treaty.

Heads of the party and government of the seven member states including Zhivkov, Kadar, Honecker, Gierek, Ceausescu, Brezhnev and Husak as well as the chairmen of councils of ministers, government premiers, foreign and defence ministers of all the member states attended the meeting.

Kulikov, first vice-defence minister of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw treaty member states, said in an article carried in the paper IZVESTIYA yesterday that in the past 25 years, "the corps and units assigned to the Joint Armed Forces are well organized, and equipped with up-to-date weapons and technique." However, he declared that the Warsaw treaty members must "take necessary measures to increase their defence capabilities."

In an interview with TASS, Soviet Vice-Defence Minister Moskalenko quoted Brezhnev as saying that "all the accumulated experiences, the present international situation, particularly the incidents that took place in recent period--all this demands that we keep the powder dry."

Some Western observers pointed out that the fact that ailing Brezhnev was in Warsaw less than one week after attending the funeral for Tito shows that the Kremlin attaches great importance to this meeting of the Warsaw treaty.

The two-day meeting is held behind closed doors. No official report on the agenda of the meeting has ever been published.

NEW OFFICIALS ELECTED IN YUGOSLAVIA

OW160722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 15 (XINHUA)--Cvijetin Mijatovic of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina was today elected president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Sergej Kraigher of the Republic of Slovenia was elected vice-president, according to a TANJUG report.

Lazar Kolisevski, acting president since the death of Tito, presided over the meeting where they were elected. A number of other high-ranking officials of the Federal Republic attended the meeting without voting powers.

Under the Constitution of the country, when the post of president becomes vacant, the vice-president takes over that office for one year commencing on the day he became vice-president.

Lazar Kolisevski's term of office finished today. The new president and vice-president, elected today, will serve for one year.

XINHUA REPORTS IRANIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

OW151638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 15 (XINHUA)--Over two-thirds of the deputies to the Iranian Majlis (parliament) have been elected in two rounds of elections, and the new Majlis is likely to be convened in one or two weeks.

The new Constitution provides that a new Majlis can convene as soon as two-thirds of its deputies are elected. The press here today quoted Interior Ministry sources as saying that 145 deputies were elected in the second round of elections held on May 9 throughout the country. As 97 deputies were elected in the first round on March 14, the total number of elected deputies has reached 242, representing nearly 90 per cent of the 270 seats in the Majlis.

The Islamic Republican Party (IRP) declared they have won a majority in the new parliament. Some newspapers here calculated that IRP had won a total of about 110 and Moslem fundamentalists running as independents had won enough more to give the IRP a majority. The ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, organ of the IRP, stressed that the results of the elections indicated that those who carried on the "Imam's (Khomeyni's) line" had won an absolute majority in the new parliament.

However, President Bani-Sadr's group of "coordination between the people and the president" issued a statement saying that Iran's Islamic Revolution could not be "monopolized" by any particular group. "It is extremely dangerous that some different groups should impose their views and aspirations on the society under the title of the Imam's line," it stressed.

In recent days, according to local press reports, Bani-Sadr is striving to appoint a premier of his choice before the newly elected parliament meets. His request has reportedly been approved by Khomeyni. However, the president's efforts were boycotted by his opponents. The Revolutionary Council discussed this problem for successive days and decided on May 12 to postpone the premier's appointment till the parliament is convened.

It is known that Khomeyni declared that only the new parliament has the right to decide the problem of the U.S. hostages who have been detained for more than half a year. However, the leader of IRP Mohammad Beheshti, an influential member of the Revolutionary Council, told reporters here yesterday that the newly-elected parliament could not consider the fate of the hostages for some time after its inauguration and would probably put off the issue beyond June. Beheshti said that the parliament must first choose a prime minister and cabinet, and also discuss "the plans of the new government," including the education policy and the Islamic "cultural revolution."

What will possibly happen in Iran around the inauguration of the new parliament is still an unknown factor for the press corps here.

EGYPT'S AS-SADAT DELIVERS MAJOR POLICY SPEECH

OW150322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Cairo, May 14 (XINHUA)--President Anwar as-Sadat today delivered a long speech on internal and external affairs at the People's Assembly on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the May 14 "correction revolution".

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Before delivering his major policy speech, As-Sadat asked the People's Assembly to stand in silence for one minute in homage to the memory of the late Yugoslav President Tito. As-Sadat paid special tribute to Tito's prompt military aid to Egypt in the October war of 1973. He said he had asked the Soviet Union for arms but the Soviets did not answer. Tito, however, immediately disbanded two armoured brigades and sent their 140 tanks to Alexandria complete with petrol and ammunition.

As-Sadat said: "Objectives of the new era are: to establish peace, to establish democracy and to establish prosperity. It is true that we have got problems, but we are prepared to overcome these problems."

On the Palestine autonomy talks, As-Sadat said as regards negotiations with Israel there was still a wide gap. He reaffirmed that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty was not a separate agreement and pointed out that Egyptian strategy was clear-out, namely, settlements are illegal and Jerusalem is part of the West Bank.

On Egypt's stand towards the Soviet Union, As-Sadat said if the Russians took one step in Egypt's direction, Egypt would take two steps. But if they maintained their occupation of Afghanistan, Egypt would take two steps back.

On Egypt's relations with other Arab states, As-Sadat declared that the Arab countries which had severed relations with Egypt on the eve of the signing of the peace treaty with Israel would be allowed to maintain only offices but no embassies in Cairo, with the exception of Oman and Somalia. He added that the Sudan would be free to decide whether to have an embassy in Egypt.

On internal affairs, As-Sadat announced the termination of martial law for good as of midnight, May 15. The president declared that the defence and national security taxes would be abolished, prices of a number of commodities and foodstuff reduced, and minimum wages increased in a bid to help relieve sufferings of the masses. As-Sadat called on the people to work hard to bring about prosperity in Egypt.

AS-SADAT FORMS NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET

OW150124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Cairo, May 14 (XINHUA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has taken over the premiership of the new Egyptian cabinet, it was officially announced here tonight. The new cabinet has 6 deputy premiers and 19 ministers. Deputy Premier Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din will act for the president in chairing cabinet meetings in the president's absence.

Former Defence Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali is deputy premier and foreign minister. Former Chief of Staff Ahmed Badahi Sayyd Ahmad becomes minister of defence and military production. Butrus Ghali remains minister of state for foreign affairs.

Fikri Makram 'Ubayd is deputy premier for people's assembly affairs.

Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il is deputy premier for public services and minister of the interior.

Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal is deputy premier for production and minister of petroleum.

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'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Meguid is deputy premier for economic and financial affairs and minister of planning, finance and economy.

Members of the new cabinet will take the constitutional oath tomorrow.

ISRAEL PLANS TO EXPAND NUMBER OF WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

OW160248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)--Israel yesterday disclosed a secret plan for extensive new Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank aimed at quadrupling the Jewish population there within the next three years, according to Western press reports.

Matityahu Drobles, chairman of the Jewish agency's settlement department, which is responsible for establishing Israeli settlements in occupied lands, said yesterday that Israel would set up 29 more new settlements on the West Bank by October, 1983, with one settlement housing 200 to 300 Jewish families. Under the plan, 59,000 Jews will be settled on the West Bank by October 1983. Israel now has 44 settlements there housing about 14,000 people.

Israel's settlement policy has met with worldwide opposition and condemnation. Recent public opinion polls show mounting opposition within Israel to the settlement policy and several moderate cabinet ministers have expressed reservations about it. Egypt has demanded that Jewish settlement on the West Bank be halted. The Israeli Government flatly turned down this demand. Israeli moderates are also concerned that the settlements aggravate the already deteriorating situation on the West Bank where the past three months have seen the worst clashes between Arabs and Jews since 1967.

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR DEPARTS TUNISIA FOR HOME

OW110149 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Tunis, May 10 (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Cui Jian left his post for home this morning. Earlier, the Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali had received the outgoing Chinese ambassador on separate occasions. President Bourguiba awarded Cui Jian the Order of the Republic.

MAURITANIA'S OULD HAYDALA VISITS WUXI, JIANGSU

OW151423 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Station reporter from Wuxi Municipality: Accompanied by Vice Premier Chen Muhua and Vice Foreign Minister He Ying, His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state and government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and his entourage arrived in Wuxi from Beijing by special plane this morning.

Warmly welcoming the Mauritanian honorable guest at the airport were Hui Yuyu, governor of Jiangsu; Ma Jian, mayor of Wuxi Municipality; Han Benchu, chairman of the Wuxi Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; (Chen Wenzhang), (Lei Huanwen) and (Lin Yongxi), vice mayors of Wuxi Municipality; and others.

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Fluttering in the wind at the airport were the national flags of China and Mauritania. A large placard in the aircraft parking area read: Warmly Welcome the Honorable Mauritanian Guest: Long Live the Friendship Between the Peoples of China and Mauritania: At the ramp Governor Hui Yuyu warmly shook hands with Chairman Ould Haydala. A child presented him with a bouquet. When the convoy carrying the honorable Mauritanian guests entered the urban district which was decorated with bunting and welcoming placards, the masses gathering on both sides of the street continuously applauded, expressing the friendly sentiments of the people of Jiangsu and Wuxi Municipality toward the Mauritanian people. Ba Mohamed Abdellahi, Mauritanian ambassador to China, and Zhao Yuan, Chinese ambassador to Mauritania, also accompanied Chairman Ould Haydala on the visit.

In the afternoon, accompanied by Vice Premier Chen Muhua and Governor Hui Yuyu, Chairman Ould Haydala and party visited the Wuxi Municipal Industrial Exhibition Hall where over 5,000 local products were on display. In the bright and spacious hall Chairman Ould Haydala and party listened with great interest to an account of the development of local industry in Wuxi Municipality. They also visited the rich and varied light industry, textile industry, arts and crafts and comprehensive pavilions. Chairman Ould Haydala praised the spirit of self-reliance and hard work of the people of Wuxi Municipality. Chairman Ould Haydala and party also visited the Wuxi leather shoes plant and toured Taihu Lake, enjoying the beautiful scenery of the lake and hills.

In the evening, the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government and the Wuxi Municipal People's Government hosted a banquet in honor of Chairman Ould Haydala and his entourage.

JOINT DAM CONSTRUCTION PROJECT BEGINS WITH SENEGAL

OW091420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Ziguinchor, Senegal, May 8 (XINHUA)--A foundation-laying ceremony was held at Afiniam village today to start the building of the Bignona Dam across the Casamance River in southern Senegal. Comprising a flood inlet and outlet regulator, a diversion dam and locks among other things, the project will be built jointly by Senegal and China in three and a half years. When completed, it will help exploit 5,600 hectares of land and improve the soil of another 5,800 hectares in the area.

Senegalese Prime Minister Abdou Diouf presided over the ceremony. He noted that the Bignona Dam will ensure the densely populated region a steady and high yield of food crops and help bring about changes in Senegal's agriculture. He thanked the Chinese Government and people for the effective aid rendered to Senegal.

Senegalese Minister of State for Equipment Adrien Senghor, Governor of Casamance Region A. Latyr Ndiaye and Chinese Ambassador to Senegal Zong Kewen were present at the ceremony.

WANG BINGNAN FETES FORMER NIGERIAN ARMY CHIEF

OW132022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--A banquet in honour of former Nigerian Army Chief of Staff Mr. Theophilus Yakubu Danjuma and his party was given here this evening by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Mr. Danjuma and his party arrived in Beijing on May 12 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

XINHUA; CASTRO SENDING 'UNDESIRABLES' AS REFUGEES

OW151338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)--The Cuban authorities are deliberately sending spies, criminals and sick people to go with the refugees to the United States, according to reports of Western news agencies.

Among the 40,000 Cubans who have arrived in Florida by sea, several dozens have been identified as Cuban intelligence agents and several hundreds as criminals. A Cuban refugee revealed in Florida that the Cuban authorities recently released about 2,000 prisoners and allowed them to go to the United States.

U.S. Navy doctors treating Cuban refugees said that the Castro government had sent mental patients and the dying to the United States--including people suffering from cancer, tuberculosis and even leprosy.

Dr. Tom Valdes said some Cuban refugees told him Cuban authorities went to a mental hospital and took a few patients and sent them to the United States. He said he believed Castro was sending the sick "on purpose to hurt people."

U.S. State Department officials said that the Cuban authorities might try to get rid of "undesirable" elements and thus expel a total of 250,000 people to the United States.

Western news agencies believed that the Cuban authorities have a twofold purpose in doing this--to get rid of criminals and dissidents thus reducing factors of internal unrest and create trouble for the United States.

Some observers noted that Cuba might use this to blackmail the United States in negotiations over pending issues in Cuban-U.S. relations.

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION VISITS MEXICO

OW160822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Mexico City, May 14 (XINHUA)--Minister of Social Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea Ieng Thirith said here yesterday that the Soviet Union and Vietnam "are resorting to diplomatic manoeuvres in favour of their expansionist tendencies." She made the remark during a meeting with Fernando M. Garza, director of Mexico's official newspaper EL NACIONAL, according to a report of the paper today.

Ieng Thirith arrived in Mexico on May 11 at the head of a government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea for a friendly visit.

She expressed the conviction that with the moral support of countries like Mexico, Democratic Kampuchea will certainly win final victory. She said since liberation Democratic Kampuchea had maintained good relations with Mexico. "We believe it is important to our cause to inform Mexico of the events in my country," she said.

The delegation has met Mexican Vice Foreign Minister Manuel Tello.

Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Liu Pu gave a reception in honor of the Kampuchean delegation today.

The delegation will wind up their visit tomorrow.

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COSTA RICAN PAPER DENOUNCES USSR AID OFFER

OW141937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] San Jose, May 13 (XINHUA)--The recent Soviet offer to finance Costa Rican sportsmen's trip to Moscow for the Olympics would serve Soviet political interests, warned the Costa Rican paper LA PRENSA LIBRE today.

Commenting on the expressed Soviet desire to finance Costa Rican sportsmen's journey to and stay in the Soviet Union, the paper said editorially that when boycotting the Moscow Olympics is beginning to take shape, the Soviet offer cannot be regarded as an act of generosity but a move serving its political interests. The editorial noted that "so far as Costa Rica is concerned, accepting the Soviet offer would not be something decorous at all."

The editorial condemned the Soviet Union for its "barbarous intervention in Afghanistan" and expressed support for a boycott against the Moscow Olympics.

EL SALVADOR RELEASES LEADER OF ATTEMPTED COUP

OW141941 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA)--The Salvadoran military authorities decided last night to release Roberto d'Abuissou, a former information official of the National Guard who headed the attempted coup on May 2, according to Western news agencies. The decision was announced one day after junta member Colonel Jaime Abdul Gutierrez replaced his colleague Colonel Adolfo Majano as commander in chief of the armed forces. Released together with Roberto d'Abuissou were other officers and civilians involved in the attempted coup, the announcement said.

Colonel Majano ordered the arrest of d'Abuissou and others after the crushing of the May 2 right-wing coup by the Salvadorian Government. The arrest had aroused eight of the 14 garrisons throughout the country to send an ultimatum to the junta, demanding the release of the arrested, and finally led to the change in the top leadership of the Armed Forces.

Since May 10, the rightists had held demonstrations in front of the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador and the residence of the U.S. ambassador, and some of them threw bombs and fired shots in protest against the U.S. support for the Salvadorian Government. They dispersed upon hearing the news that d'Abuissou was set free.

KANG KEQING MEETS VENEZUELAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW151736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and had a cordial conversation here this evening with a women's delegation from Venezuela. After the meeting, a banquet was given by Kang Keqing in honor of the Venezuelan women guests.

Present on both occasions were Mrs. Olga de Burelli, wife of the Venezuelan ambassador to China, and Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation.

The delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation.

CONCLUSION OF 16 MAY RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON LIU SHAOQI

OW151232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 15 May 80

[Conclusion of PEOPLE'S DAILY 16 May editorial: "Restore the True Qualities of Mao Zedong Thought--On the Rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi"; Part one appears under the subtitle "RENMIN RIBAO Editorial" on pages L 2-L 6 of the 15 May DAILY REPORT]

[Text]

III

For a long time in his life, Comrade Mao Zedong persisted in seeking truth from facts, correcting mistakes whenever discovered and waging protracted struggle to right wrongs. When in the central Soviet area, he himself suffered from wrongs and erroneous treatment. On arrival at northern Shaanxi Province after the Long March, he and other comrades speedily rehabilitated Liu Zhidan and a large number of other comrades who had been wronged and imprisoned. During the "salvage" movement, he laid down such important principles as "killing none and arresting few," "prevent the practice of extorting confessions by compulsion and giving them credence," and "lay stress on evidence and not on depositions." While rectifying the grave mistakes in this movement, he personally apologized to comrades who had been wronged. In his speech "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" in 1957, Comrade Mao Zedong put forward the correct policy that "counterrevolutionaries must be eliminated wherever found, mistakes must be corrected whenever discovered." He said: "Whenever mistakes have been discovered in the work of eliminating counter-revolutionaries, steps have been or are being taken to correct them. Those not yet discovered will be corrected as soon as they come to light. Exoneration or rehabilitation should be made known as widely as were the original wrong decisions." "This must be the attitude of all the public security organs, the procurators' offices and the judicial departments, prisons and agencies charged with the reform of criminals through labour." Comrade Mao Zedong gave a more detailed explanation in his talks at an enlarged working conference convened by the party Central Committee in 1962 on the correct handling of those wronged.

In this famous talk Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Szuma Chien said: 'When King Wen was detained, he produced the Book of Changes; when Confucius was in distress, he compiled the Spring and Autumn Annals. Chu Yuan was exiled and so composed the Li Sao. Tsochui Ming lost his sight and the Kuo Yu followed. Sun Tzu was mutilated before he wrote his book on military science. Lu Pu-wei was transferred to the Shu region and so the world inherited his Lu Lan. Han Fei was imprisoned in the Kingdom of Chin and he wrote "Shui Nan" and "Ku Fen," two chapters of his great work. Of the three hundred poems in the Book of Odes most were written by sages to vent their pent-up indignation.' In modern times, people have had doubts about whether in fact King Wen produced the Book of Changes or Confucius compiled the Spring and Autumn Annals, and we can leave these examples aside and let the specialists solve these problems. But Szuma Chien believed these things to be true. And it is a fact that King Wen was detained and that Confucius was in distress. Except for the one about Tsochui Ming's going blind, the events related by Szuma Chien all refer to the incorrect handling of people by their superiors in ancient times. There were cases where we too handled some cadres incorrectly, and no matter whether their handling was completely incorrect or only partially so, after re-examination they should be rehabilitated according to the merits of each case.... [paragraph continues]

"Here I must make it clear that I am not advocating indiscriminate, incorrect treatment of our cadres, our comrades, or anybody else in the way the ancients detained King Wen, harassed Confucius, exiled Chu Yuan and removed Sun Tzu's kneecaps. I am not advocating this way of doing things, I am opposed to it. What I mean is that at every stage of human history there have always been such cases of mishandling. In class societies such cases are numerous. In a socialist society such things cannot be entirely avoided either. They are unavoidable whether in periods of leadership with a correct or with an incorrect line. There is one distinction, however. Under a correct line, as soon as cases which have been mishandled are discovered, after re-examination the people concerned will be rehabilitated and apologies will be made to them, so that they will enjoy ease of mind and lift up their heads again. But under an incorrect line, this becomes impossible, and the mistakes can be corrected at a suitable occasion only by those who represent the correct line through the method of democratic centralism."

In this passage, Comrade Mao Zedong reviewed history and studied the existing state of affairs. He differentiated between the attitude adopted under the leadership of the correct line and that under the leadership of an incorrect line. It should be said that he gave a scientific analysis of this historical phenomenon of wronged people. However, this passage lacks something. It deals only with the inevitability of the wrong handling of cases in a socialist society when the correct line is in force, but it does not mention the fact that a socialist society guided by the correct line should keep wrongly handled cases and the resulting harm to the minimum and is fully able to do so by strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist judicial system and by strengthening democracy and discipline within the party. Only thus can the superiority of the socialist system be shown fully and the validity of a correct line be demonstrated. Because we have been educated through long practice, especially in the ten chaotic years of the Cultural Revolution, we should now be able to do better than what Comrade Mao Zedong said earlier.

Thus it is clear that the rehabilitation of all wrong cases, including the case of Comrade Liu Shaoqi which was endorsed by the twelfth plenary session of the Eighth Central Committee, is an important question of principle as to whether the banner of Mao Zedong Thought is genuinely raised or not. It should be correctly understood that here, by Mao Zedong Thought, we are referring to its scientific system which is the product of the application of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice of the Chinese Revolution, a product of the collective wisdom pooled by Comrade Mao Zedong and his comrades-in-arms from the party and the revolutionary people and a summing up of the more than half a century of experience gained in the Chinese revolutionary struggle and in the building of a new society, and not a particular sentence or action by any individual on this or that occasion. Comrade Mao Zedong always held that it was inevitable that a person, no matter who, would to a greater or lesser extent say or do something wrong, and this should be rectified after being examined in the light of practice. In fact, during the Cultural Revolution Comrade Mao Zedong himself righted many wrongs. For example, he rehabilitated the so-called "February adverse current" and a whole number of comrades including He Long, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Ulanhu, Lo Ruiqing, Yang Yong, Yang Chengwu, Lu Zhengcao, Kong Yuan, Yang Qiqing, Liu Jingfan, Liu Jianzhang, Zhou Yang, Jiang Nanxiang, He Cheng and Fu Lianzhang. [paragraph continues]

The sentence "all vilifications and false charges should be negated" was said by Comrade Mao Zedong during the rehabilitation of Comrades He Cheng and Fu Lianzhang. More leading members of various central leading organs, departments and localities were "emancipated" because of his advocacy and insistence. It is known to all that he attended the memorial meeting for Comrade Chen Yi and the scene can be recalled. Although Comrade Mao Zedong nodded his approval in many cases, when he learned that they were false, that the evidence had been extorted and that the wronged comrades were persecuted in prison, he showed great indignation, used his authority to break through the obstacles created by Lin Biao and the gang of four and resolutely corrected the wrong handling of these comrades. Of course, since Lin Biao and the gang of four grabbed important power in the party and the state and their ultra-left line hampered things in that period, it was impossible to carry the work of rehabilitation through to the end. But the fact that Comrade Mao Zedong took a number of cases in hand and freed a group of leading cadres made it easier to deal with injustice towards other comrades later and to smash the gang of four. These are also historical facts. As for those injustices and false charges that were not settled or could not be settled during his lifetime, we, of course, should not maintain the original verdicts based on vilification and false charge, but should repudiate them, according to the principle of seeking truth from facts and correcting all wrongs. Only in this way can Mao Zedong Thought be upheld and the true qualities of Mao Zedong Thought be restored.

Seeking truth from facts is a very ordinary phrase and can be uttered by anyone. In everyday affairs, out of consideration of the obvious and direct consequences, most people are usually able to seek truth from facts. But it is not very easy for a party to adhere to seeking truth from facts in complicated and tortuous political struggles. Comrade Mao Zedong waged protracted struggle in this field. For this he was attacked, opposed and called an "opportunist", "empiricist" and other names. He endured the agony of seeing the revolution depart from the principle of seeking truth from facts and suffer great losses and pay heavily. Precisely because of this, he persisted in his long years of revolutionary activities in upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts and the principle of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese Revolution. During the rectification campaign in 1942, Comrade Mao Zedong made seeking truth from facts a major slogan, gave it a Marxist definition and had the four huge characters in his calligraphy inscribed above the door of the auditorium of the then central party school. It is a fact that Comrade Mao Zedong made the greatest contributions to the victorious development of our party in this aspect. It is reasonable to take seeking truth from facts as the quintessence and one of the fundamental principles of Mao Zedong Thought. Since the smashing of the gang of four, especially after the holding of the third plenary session of the eleventh party Central Committee, we have corrected wrongs on a major scale in all fields, including the rehabilitation of large numbers of people falsely charged, including the present rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi. All this boils down to upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts, a principle that Comrade Mao Zedong advocated throughout his life. All this is the natural and positive outcome of restoring the true qualities of Mao Zedong Thought.

Let us hold the banner of Mao Zedong Thought even higher and march forward to win greater victories!

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BEIJING PAPERS PAY TRIBUTE TO LIU SHAOQI

OW160210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 16 May 80

["Beijing Papers Pay Tribute to Liu Shaoqi"-XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)--The frontpages of all papers here today carry a banner headline "External Glory to Comrade Liu Shaoqi, a great Marxist and Proletarian Revolutionary", with a big black-framed photo of him. The remainder of the frontpage is devoted to an announcement by Liu Shaoqi's funeral committee on the holding of a memorial meeting on Saturday, a list of names of the funeral committee, and a PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial entitled "Restore True Qualities of Mao Zedong Thought--On the Rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi".

All papers published a news report on the showing of a documentary recording Liu Shaoqi's deeds in his lifetime.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY in its second page has a signed article, "An Unforgettable Day", about Liu Shaoqi and a feature report on Yanan people cherishing his memory. Its literary page carries a woodcut, poems and articles on the leader.

The GUANGMING DAILY devotes its third page to a poem and an article telling several anecdotes about Liu Shaoqi under the headline "Greatness Lies in Ordinariness".

The WORKERS' DAILY carries an article in its third page praising Liu Shaoqi's style of work.

The BEIJING DAILY in its theoretical page publishes signed articles refuting slanders hurled against Liu Shaoqi.

DOCUMENT ON LIU SHAOQI TO BE SHOWN THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

OW160838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)--A documentary on the life of late State Chairman Liu Shaoqi will soon be shown throughout China.

The one-hour film "People Cherish Memory of Comrade Liu Shaoqi" falls in two parts. The first presents his family background and Liu Shaoqi's revolutionary activities from the '20's to the '40's. Through historical documents, Liu Shaoqi is shown as one of the leaders of the Chinese workers' movement. In the '20's, he participated in leading the general strike of coal miners and railway workers in Anyuan (1922), the famous "May 30th movement" (1925) in Shanghai, the great strike of Guangzhou and Hong Kong workers (1925) and the heroic struggle of Wuhan workers to seize back the British concession there.

During the Long March (Oct. 1937-Oct. 1935) [dates as received] he firmly supported Mao Zedong's correct line at the Zunyi meeting and later took part in the struggle against Zhang Guotao's activities to split the Chinese Communist Party and the Red Army.

During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, Liu Shaoqi was secretary of the Northern Bureau and the Central Plains Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, leading the establishment of anti-Japanese base areas.

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"How To Be a Good Communist" and other works by Liu Shaoqi are recalled. They educated party members of several generations in Marxist-Leninist theory.

The second part shows Liu Shaoqi's activities in party building and national construction after the liberation of China in 1949.

The film records scenes of Liu Shaoqi inspecting factories, oil fields, farms and forestry areas; having heart-to-heart talks with herdsmen in Mongolian yurts on the grass-land of inner Mongolia; doing physical labour on the work-site of a steel mill and shaking hands with a street sweeper, Shi Chuanxiang. The film also shows Liu Shaoqi receive visiting foreign guests and his visits to Indonesia and other countries.

WANG RENZHONG, OTHERS ATTEND FORUM ON MUSICAL COMPOSITION

OW151125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1534 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 May--The forum on musical composition recently held in Beijing called for efforts to found a socialist, national music culture. The comrades present at the meeting pointed out: Over the past 3 years and more since the smashing of the "gang of four," great achievements have been made in musical composition--including the composition of songs, music for various motion pictures, dance drama music, operas, symphonies and various instrumental works. The achievements in the composition of operas were particularly remarkable.

The comrades held: The achievements are the main trend and should be fully affirmed. However, we should keep a clear head and see existing problems at the same time. We should pay attention to remedying certain shortcomings of musical composition and performance and to correcting certain unhealthy phenomena concerning the masses' music life.

They pointed out: Musical workers have the glorious task of founding a socialist, national musical culture. They should continue to emancipate their minds and do away with things that fetter and obstruct the thriving of musical composition. They should enthusiastically plunge into the thick of life and go deep among the masses to find out and understand the aspirations and demands of those engaged in the new Long March. They should strive to create new compositions that reflect the spirit of the era. They should pay attention to learning from ancient and modern musical traditions, particularly the revolutionary musical traditions of the 1930's represented by Nie Er and Xian Xinghai, and learn from the latter's ties with the people, their sound that reflects the era and their revolutionary spirit that inspires the people to advance.

The forum was held at the suggestion of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee. It was cosponsored by the Chinese Musicians Association, the Art Bureau of the Ministry of Culture, the Central People's Radio Station and the Central Television Station. About 100 people attended the forum. They included lyric and melody writers, musical theorists, conductors, singers and responsible persons of departments concerned from various parts of the country. The meeting lasted 15 days and ended on 10 May.

During the meeting, the comrades present listened to speeches by Comrades Wang Renzhong, Zhou Yang and Xia Yan.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES NEED FOR FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES

OW151025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 14 May 80

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 14 May editorial: "Fully Develop the Potential of Party Policies"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 May--Since the convening of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, an excellent situation without precedent has emerged in China's countryside under the guidance of the two documents on agriculture. Many communes and brigades with fairly good economic foundations have accelerated their production, while quite a few communes and brigades that had been poor for many years have brought about an upswing in production in 1 year. The peasants say happily: "Policies bring warmth to the people's hearts and gold is everywhere." "Policies are more powerful than the heavens."

In implementing the party's rural economic policies in the past year, all localities have tried to accomplish the following five major things: 1) Respecting the right to self-determination by the people's communes and their subdivisions; 2) establishing systems of responsibility in production and abiding by the principle of to each according to his work; 3) encouraging initiative in family sideline production and farming on private plots; 4) allowing the holding of village fairs; and 5) raising the state purchasing prices of agricultural and subsidiary products. Although some localities have not thoroughly accomplished these things or even accomplished them poorly, the policies have, generally speaking, given a strong impetus to production and opened up new prospects for restoring and developing the rural economy and carrying out agricultural modernization step by step.

In modernizing agriculture in China--a country with a large population, limited arable land and weak economic foundations--it is necessary to proceed from reality in our country and take our own road to modernization. In order to accomplish agricultural modernization, it is essential to carry out large-scale agricultural capital construction and have modern machinery. All this will require the state to make an enormous investment in agriculture. However, we are still unable to increase the investment in agriculture and still cannot rectify, in a short time, the unequal exchange in value between industrial and farm products. Is it possible, then, to achieve more rapid development in China's agriculture with a limited increase in investment during the period of readjusting the national economy and for some time in the future? Practice in the past year proves that it is possible.

The key to turning this possibility into reality lies in fully utilizing the superiority of our country's large population, arousing the enthusiasm of the millions of peasants with the policies and making full use of all potential. Why have some places whose production has stagnated for a long time made progress after implementing the policies? Why have some areas where peasants had frequently relied on the state for grain because of poor harvests suddenly produced enough grain, with a surplus going to the state, after implementing systems of responsibility in production? Why have some communes and brigades made a breakthrough in single-product economy and achieved an all-round development in agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production, after they were granted a small right to determine what they wanted to plant? All this explains that we should not underestimate the potential of implementing the policies.

Due to the long uninterrupted implementation of the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing the national economy, as well as to the peasants' sustained efforts and state investments, we have laid a relatively good foundation in both agriculture and industry.

Now we have potential in our land and our natural resources. If we earnestly implement party policies, if we abolish those ultraleft policies that have long thwarted our agricultural development and bound the peasants hand and foot, and if we rally the people's enthusiasm, we can surely make full use of our available equipment, bring into full play our scientific and technological knowhow, tap our natural resources and create enormous wealth.

At present, taking the nation as a whole, we have fallen far behind in tapping all of our potential, particularly the potential of our policies. The whole picture is lopsided. In tapping potential, many localities are still in the initial stage, and many localities have not yet begun. We must realize the grave consequences of the ultraleft line in the rural areas. Its pernicious influence has not yet been completely removed even after several years of effort to eliminate chaos and restore order. Under the influence of past "left" ideology and "left" policies for guiding agricultural development, some comrades still have narrowminded and restricted views in agricultural development. They lack a thorough understanding of the fact that the most powerful and active productive force in the rural areas is the enthusiasm of those people who have been aroused by the party's policies. They do not fully understand the peasants' long-suppressed desire for the implementation of party policies to rapidly develop production and gradually improve their livelihood toward prosperity. They do not have sufficient faith in the enormous potential in continuously implementing party policies. When some minor problems arise in a few localities in implementing party policies, some comrades immediately think that it is because the policies are "right" or are being carried too far. Thus, they have not dared to act boldly according to the policies and even intentionally or unwittingly obstructed the implementation of policies. For instance, some comrades have erroneously regarded the difference in wealth arising from permitting some peasants to become well-to-do earlier than others as being polarization, and thus they have not dared to boldly implement related policies. As another example, the central organs' documents pointed out that all three systems of responsibility can be implemented. Yet the responsibility system of calculating reward according to output, which has achieved marked results in increasing production and which is welcomed by the peasants, has constantly incurred censure from all sides. As one more example, we have lagged even farther behind in implementing the policy of expanding the production team's decisionmaking power. Many localities have stubbornly held to their power in planning crop sowing and planting and in handling and processing products. They fear that when the production team's decisionmaking power has been expanded, they no longer can "exercise control." They have always relied on administrative orders and have never been good at promoting production with economic methods. All this shows that continuously eliminating pernicious ultraleft influence, emancipating thinking and implementing policies are still fundamental issues in the rural areas.

In areas throughout the nation that involve approximately 100 million people, some localities have never had a single good year since the cooperative transformation of agriculture, and some other localities have stagnated in production ever since their production declined during the 3 difficult years. The population in these localities has increased, yet their grain output has not. Each year the state has to ship great quantities of grain to these localities. It has become a great burden to the state. What are their problems? Of course, there were natural disasters, but not every year. The basic problem is that a set of "left" policies damaged the peasants' enthusiasm and caused the peasants to lose their faith in the collective economy. Therefore, we may relax our restrictions somewhat in those long-difficult localities, adopt some feasible policies to arouse the masses' enthusiasm, or provide necessary help to the masses to first solve their subsistence problem. After that, we may urge them to advance on this foundation. This will give the peasants a change to rest and build up strength and gradually restore and develop their production. At the same time, it can lighten the burden on the state.

We must be realistic, insist on practice being the only criterion for testing truth and continuously implement policies that are favorable to developing production. At the same time, we must study new situations, solve new problems and adopt effective policies and measures according to local conditions to fully tap our manpower, land and natural resources. Particularly in areas where the land is vast, the population is sparse, the economy is backward and the people's livelihood is hard, we must, in addition to providing necessary economic aid, properly relax our policies to arouse the enthusiasm for production in each and every production team and household, so that they will find ways all by themselves to increase production and income. While implementing policies, we must never demand uniformity in everything, nor must we "block the capitalist roads", thus senselessly strangling ways for promoting production.

While laying down a series of policies, the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee took into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. Politically, these policies protect the peasants' democratic rights, and economically, they are fully concerned about the peasants' material well being. At present, to increase agricultural production we primarily depend on the enthusiasm of those who directly engage in production and management, and this enthusiasm is closely related to their immediate interests. Without material benefits, we cannot arouse the peasants' enthusiasm, and the state and collective interests will be mere empty words.

After a long period of interference and sabotage by the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, our rural areas have enormous potential in every respect. We must rely on policies to protect and arouse the peasants' socialist enthusiasm, persistently and unswervingly implement the party's policies, work really hard for several years and gain new experience in practice to make certain necessary readjustments and additions to these policies. We must further emancipate our minds and be more flexible in our ways. We believe that, by bringing the potential of policies into still fuller play, we can surely stimulate the enormous creative power of the hundreds of millions of peasants, and a more dynamic situation will surely appear in our rural economy.

BEIJING RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON IDEOLOGICAL BUILDING OF PARTY

HK150920 BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 80 pp 1,2

[Contributing commentator's article: "Vigorously Strengthen the Ideological Building of the Party"]

[Excerpts] At present, the party organizations at all levels and the party members in Beijing are seriously studying the documents of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The central topic of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is to strengthen and improve the party's leadership and enhance the party's fighting strength. To effectively build our party well, thoroughly eradicate the remnant poison and influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and restore the party's fine tradition and work style is the requirement of the new situation of the four socialist modernizations and the strong ambition of the whole party and the people throughout the country. In close connection with the reality in their own departments and units and with the problems existing in the party, party organizations at all levels must steadily do a good job of the current study to further party building and greatly enhance the party's fighting strength.

To strengthen party building, it is necessary to first strengthen the party's ideological building. In view of the situation in Beijing, the most important thing at present is to unite the whole party's ideology with the party's line to enable all party comrades to have a united and complete understanding of the party's political, ideological and organizational lines and to further enhance our spontaneity to implement the party's line.

One of the greatest historical merits of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was to firmly establish or reiterate the party's Marxist ideological line. This is to seek truth from facts, proceed from practice in everything and link theory with practice and to take practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. Its true nature is to demand that people on the basis of the four basic principles emancipate their minds, activate the machines, overcome the influence of habits and subjective ideas, study the new situation and solve the new problems. So long as everyone reviews the journey traveled in the past year in Beijing, we can come to know how important it is to seriously implement the party's ideological line. Why was our production in the first quarter of last year not so good? An important reason was that the people's ideology at that time was in a state of disarray. Quite a number of people still do not understand the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Some even have contradictory feelings. Why was industrial production in the second half of the year greatly increased? The units that had done well mainly grasped three things: First, they made up missed lessons in the discussion on the criterion of truth. Second, they readjusted the leading groups at all levels. Third, they have grasped the implementation of economic policy and some economic reforms. Of these three things, the first one is the most fundamental. The Beijing iron and steel works was able to continuously "reach new levels and scale new heights," the textile bureau was able to become a Daqing-type bureau and the chemical industry bureau was able to come in first in the emulation between Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai. Their experience is that they first grasped these three things well. After having discussed the criterion of truth and emancipating their minds, Chongwen District was able to solve the problem of employment for educated young people, and Changningping County was able to implement the system of production responsibility in connection with the quantity of output. However, the fundamental reason for the problems that appeared in the work of some of our departments and units is that the ideological line is still not correct. Discussions on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth is becoming still more important. We must still have a full understanding and evaluate the ideological and organizational left-overs and remnant poison of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and must not be slack and careless. Therefore, when we study and implement the various resolutions of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we must continue to study and profoundly comprehend the principle of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, further correct the ideological line, study the new situation and solve new problems. Naturally, only a very few people still doubt and go against the principle of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. However, we should also be able to see that the development of making up the missed lessons of the discussions of the criterion of truth last year was very uneven. Quite a number of units still have not grasped it well or have not grasped it sufficiently. In the new situation, some comrades are still very ignorant about their work and accustomed to "the old road is easier to walk and the old method is easier to apply." They are afraid of hardships and danger, and refuse to truly work hard, go deep into reality to carry out investigations and study and integrate the central authorities' line, principle and policy with the actual situation in their own departments and units. This situation shows that it is impossible to truly implement the party's political line well without continuing to exert our efforts to correct the ideological line. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, along with implementing the party's organizational line, it is necessary to take the guarantee of the implementation of the party's political line as the starting point and standpoint. It is also necessary to take the correct ideological line as the foundation. Only by persisting in the four basic principles, emancipating our minds and seeking truth from facts can we gradually promote to the leadership positions at all levels those comrades who truly support the party's political and ideological lines, possess strong party spirit, ability and professional knowledge and are experienced and strong. The extremely small number of people who doubt and contradict the party's line, principle and policy over a long period refuse to implement the central authorities' important policy decisions and instructions, stubbornly violate law and discipline, do all kinds of evil things, fight, smash and rob and persist in factionalism and refuse to repent despite repeated instruction must be resolutely transferred from their jobs, and strictly prevented from joining the leading groups at all levels. We must do a good job of building leading groups. Only when the ideological line is correct can we accurately select successors and enable the ranks of cadres to gradually bring about professionalization and youthful vitalization. In short, the party's political, ideological and organizational lines are three-in-one and are closely connected. Neglecting any one of them will affect the party's cause and the four modernizations. When we study and implement the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we must pay full attention to this point.

The 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has reversed the verdicts on Comrade Liu Shaoqi and restored the reputation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi as a great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary and one of the principal leading members of the party and state.

At an earlier period, our party Central Committee confirmed some important principles and policies, such as the eight-point principle for readjusting the national economy, expanding the self-management of enterprises, importing foreign funds and technology, integrating planned readjustment and market readjustment and so forth. Why are some comrades afraid to boldly implement them. One of the important reasons is that they have lingering fear. They worry that this might mean returning to the so-called "Liu Shaoqi line." Practice shows that the above policies and the system of rewards in enterprises, the two education systems, private plots in the countryside, rural trade fairs and the system of production responsibility in connection with the quantity of output under the conditions of taking the production teams as the basic accounting units and other policies are all correct. Our comrades must not think that because they were previously for implementing the so-called "Liu Shaoqi line" in these issues and were previously criticized they should not dare to correct their errors. Only by emancipating our minds, closely linking the actual situation in our own departments and units and thoroughly distinguishing right from wrong on the issue of line through seeking truth from facts, can we boldly, wholeheartedly and fully implement the party Central Committee's series of principles and policies and make contributions to speeding up the four modernizations. We should be able to see that Beijing was one of the areas seriously affected during the Great Cultural Revolution. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the lid was clamped down for 2 years. Some of the miscarriages of justice, trumped up cases and erroneous decisions involved with the issue of Comrade Liu Shaoqi have not been completely settled. Some of the important historical leftover problems still need to be thoroughly cleared. We must seriously grasp the reversal of verdicts and the implementation of policy to truly reach a perfect conclusion.

To strengthen the party's ideological building, the party organizations at all levels must organize party members to seriously study the "guiding principles of inner-party political life" and the draft of the new party constitution. This is of very important significance for setting up strict party discipline, doing a good job of the party's work style and strengthening and improving the party leadership.

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Due to the 10 years of disturbance of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," our party was seriously sabotaged. Although the 3 years of rectification have changed some of the undesirable ideology and work style in the party, the problems are still very serious. At present, most of the party organizations and party members in our municipality are seriously studying these two documents and checking up and comparing themselves with every sentence of the documents. All this is very essential and beneficial. The "guiding principles" explicitly pointed out: "Persisting in the party's political and ideological lines is the most fundamental thing in the "guiding principles of inner-party political life." In studying the "guiding principles," we must consistently grasp the line, see whether or not our party organizations and party members truly understand the line, principles and policies formulated by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and whether or not they spontaneously implement them. Do they still have some obstacles in their ideology?

Have they truly broken through the bonds of all kinds of erroneous ideologies and dared to be good at studying the new situation and solving new problems under the new situation? Have they already taken part in the four modernizations with one heart and one mind? When we study, we can compare and check every sentence, then combine all the problems that we have checked and analyze them at the level of the line. In this way, we can enhance our awareness of the line and cultivate party spirit. The key to studying and implementing the "guiding principles" and the draft of the new party constitution lies with action, and first with the action of the leading cadres. The masses not only listen to what we say, but more importantly they watch how we perform. The leading members of the party committees at all levels must concentrate some time to make a comparison with the stipulations of the two documents and seriously check their own ideology, work and style. First, in connection with the attitude toward the party's political and ideological lines, it is necessary to launch criticism and self-criticism and rapidly correct the erroneous work style. The study of ordinary party members must take positive education as the principle and they must be led to spontaneously check on themselves on the basis of studying the documents, grasping their true spiritual nature and enhancing their understanding. Only by doing so can the level of our whole party's ideology be greatly enhanced.

This year, the tasks we face are very complicated and important. Economic work cannot be postponed for even a day. Study must be grasped very firmly. Work on all aspects must be done well. The party committees at all levels must make overall plans and proper arrangements. We must grasp the main topic of persisting in and improving the party's leadership and enhancing the party's fighting strength, and do a good job of building the party in the capital. Only by doing so can we further push the four modernizations in the Beijing municipality.

WENYI BAO ARTICLE DISCUSSES 'OPEN WIDE' POLICY

OW151445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0729 GMT 15 May 80

[Report on article by Gu Xiang: "We Must Correctly Understand and Implement the 'Open Wide' Policy"--published in issue No 5 of WENYI BAO]

[Text] Beijing, 15 May--Our firm determination to implement the "open wide" policy must not be affected by some nonessential phenomena that have appeared in literature and art. This is the opinion expressed in the just-published issue No 5 of WENYI BAO.

In the article entitled, "We Must Correctly Understand and Implement the 'Open Wide' Policy," the writer, Gu Xiang, expresses his own view on the following question: Has our party always opposed "opening wide" for anarchist ideas? The article contends: Proceeding from extreme individualism, a small number of people in society are passing anarchism off as socialist democracy.

In their actions they ignore party leadership, depart from the socialist road and even go so far as to create disturbances and violate law and discipline. Such behavior runs counter to the interests and wishes of the great majority of people. Therefore, it is only natural that they should be resisted and opposed. It is even necessary to resolutely enforce the law against those who violate the criminal codes. However, this matter does not belong in the same category as the "double hundred" policy aimed at developing science and culture. There is no such question as "opening wide" or "restriction" at all. And it is not exactly correct to say that our party has always opposed "opening wide" with regard to extreme individualism and anarchist ideas. Without a doubt, we must criticize extreme individualism and anarchism. But the criticism of anarchism and extreme individualism can only be carried out through "opening wide," and there is no other way. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: Inevitably, the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie will give expression to their own ideologies. "You cannot expect them to do otherwise. We should not use the method of suppression and prevent them from expressing themselves, but should allow them to do so and at the same time argue with them and direct appropriate criticism at them."

The article analyzes two kinds of one-sided understanding of the "open wide" policy. The article says: One kind calls for "opening wide," but only for the correct things, and not the erroneous things. Whenever something wrong has been let loose, one feels that a disaster is imminent and yells for "restriction." This is not resolving contradictions, but enlarging them. At present, the main current is good on the literature and art front, but there are also some secondary phenomena. We cannot let the appearance of some secondary phenomena affect our firm determination to implement the "open wide" policy. The other one-sided understanding is that "opening wide" means "I can say what I want to say" and no criticism is allowed. Any criticism will be regarded as wielding a big stick, and as "restriction." Those with this kind of understanding hardly know that "opening wide" itself calls for "developing arguments and mutual criticism between different opinions." At present, the literary and art circles are conducting comradelike discussions on certain controversial works of literature and art, and are making fair and reasonable criticism of some erroneous phenomena in creative works. This is also a part of the meaning of the "open wide" policy. Carrying out free discussions on equal terms is precisely a key to correctly implementing the "double hundred" policy.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON OUTSTANDING CADRE ZENG DI

HK131020 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Wang Shoudao, Wang Enmao, Yuan Renyuan and Li Buxin: "An Outstanding Cadre Having Both Ability and Political Integrity--in Memory of Comrade Zeng Di"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Zeng Di, former deputy director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, was a veteran Red Army cadre and a man of ability and integrity. He was quick of mind and full of pep and drive. Eight years ago, he succumbed to persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and that "adviser" of theirs. Every time we think of the new Long March which requires the services of outstanding talent like Comrade Zeng Di who selflessly devoted himself to the party cause, we feel his absence and yearn for him all the more.

Comrade Zeng Di, a native of Liuyang, Hunan, was born into a poor peasant family. Early in his childhood, he was an active league member. In 1930, he joined the Chinese Communist Party and the Red Army. Since then he devoted his whole life and all his wisdom to the great cause of the Chinese people.

In the long period of revolutionary war, Comrade Zeng Di showed unswerving loyalty to the party and the people. He followed the party and Chairman Mao in fighting from south to north. He distinguished himself in handling PLA political work and mass work. At 18, he acted as the secretary of the party committee of Fenyi County in the Hunan-Jiangxi area. Not long after, he took up the post as secretary of the children's affairs bureau of the provincial party committee. With flying colors, he carried out such missions as fighting, spying, army building, production, grain procurement, and so forth. He was cited many times by Comrade Ren Bishi for his fighting in coordination with the Red Army. Under the leadership of Ren Bishi, He Long, Wang Zhen, Xiao Ke and other comrades, he energetically worked on building bases in Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan and Guizhou.

In the Nanniwan mass production campaign in 1942, Comrade Zeng Di led the 719 Corps, as he fervently responded to Chairman Mao's great call to "use our own hands to keep ourselves adequately clothed and well fed." He not only succeeded in achieving self-sufficiency in grain but had a grain surplus for sale to the government of the border area. He won the praise of Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Zhou and Commander-in-Chief Zhu.

During the early stages of the people's war of liberation, Comrade Zeng Di and Comrade Zhang Zhonghan received orders to head for the Bohai area of Shandong to take up an army-building task. With the support of Comrade Chen Yi and the East China military region, he quickly built the over 10,000 strong "Bohai brigade." After this brigade was placed under the Northwest Field Army, it fought many well-known battles in recapturing Yanan and liberating the great northwest. Especially in this Xifu battle, its members displayed the style of daring to die and to fight to the end. They doggedly withheld the fierce attack of Hu Zongnan's main forces for several days on end. This enabled our regular forces to liberate Baoji and completely annihilate the enemy defending it, achieving a crowning victory. The brigade won an award given on Commander Peng Dehuai's orders.

Throughout his life, Comrade Zeng Di lived up to the high moral standards and fine style of a Community Party member. On the 25,000 li Long March, the exacting demands of fighting, protracted periods of fasting and bouts of malaria left him extremely weak and feeble. His whole body somehow swelled. On its way across snowclad mountains and grasslands, the army at one point ran out of food. Not even a single wild plant could be found. He was compelled to boil his only leather belt for food. In the face of hardships and dangers, he always showed full confidence in victory, a source of encouragement to his fellow fighters. He was a good raconteur and a good joker. Some comrades were so attracted to him that they would rather give up riding in order to be with him.

Comrade Zeng Di was firm in his stand, knew what to love and to hate, and was open and aboveboard. In many major line struggles, he was capable of upholding the correct line, raising a clear-cut banner and waging a determined struggle against various mistakes harmful to the revolution. When in the Hunan-Jiangxi Soviet area, he resolutely opposed Wang Ming's ultraleftist line. He was once suspected of being attached to a certain organization and was almost killed. On the Long March across the grasslands, Zhang Guotao plotted to win over the comrades of the army in his effort to split the party Central Committee and oppose Chairman Mao. Zeng Di resolutely supported Zhu De, Ren Bishi, He Long, Guan Xiangying, Wang Zhen and other comrades in their struggle against Zhang Guotao's erroneous line. When he saw an anti-party booklet printed by Zhang Guotao's bogus central bureau, "Reading Matter for Cadres," he burned it, spitting out the words, "let the god of fire read it!" When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran wild, that "adviser" of the central cultural revolutionary group ordered his confident to force Zeng Di to reveal "things" about He Long, Wang Enmao and other comrades. Zeng Di was addressed in a threatening tone, "if you do nothing, you will be 'buried together' as 'scapegoats.'" [paragraph continues]

Calm and poised, he replied: "They are all good comrades. How can they be guilty of corruption, wastefulness or bureaucratism?" He was filled with bitter hatred for Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who were perverted in their actions. He keenly sensed that "the party has conspirators in its ranks and the state has traitors around." He concluded that they were doomed. He was determined to fight them to the last. He thought nothing of his own life and lived up to being a communist who dares to uphold truth and who would rather die than compromise.

In the struggle to fight Soviet hegemonism and safeguard the motherland's borders, Comrade Zeng Di was not afraid of violence and dared to fight. He displayed great patriotism. On 29 May 1962, a counterrevolutionary incident directly instigated by the Soviet Union took place in the Yili Prefecture of Xinjiang. At that time, Zeng Di was in charge of an organ of the party committee of the autonomous region. He called an emergency Standing Committee meeting, affirming the reactionary nature of this incident. He immediately made out a report to the party Central Committee. With Premier Zhou's approval, he firmly ordered a resolute counterattack, thus crushing the rebellion and smashing the subversion plot worked out by the Soviet Union. He was highly praised by Chairman Mao for having handled the matter in a timely and correct manner.

Comrade Zeng Di also left a deep impression on us with his undying loyalty and selfless spirit. He was wholeheartedly dedicated to the revolutionary cause and showed a strong sense of responsibility. After national liberation, he worked in Xinjiang for 16 years, giving his all to the building of the motherland's border areas.

Due to his organizing things in a concrete way and the efforts of the masses of cadres and workers, Xinjiang achieved rapid industrial progress. Before liberation, Xinjiang knew nothing of modern industry. When Comrade Zeng Di left Xinjiang in 1965, it had set up more than 550 modern industrial enterprises, turning out over 2,000 varieties of products. Self-sufficiency was achieved in many kinds of production. Such products as petroleum, coal and charcoal, iron ore, cotton cloth, leather and woolen fabrics were also exported in small quantities. The people of all nationalities in Xinjiang can never forget all the contributions that he made to Xinjiang.

Comrade Zeng Di had a great affection for the masses and always thought of them. Wherever he went he mixed with the masses as one of them. He attached great importance to the development of production and also showed great concern for the people's life. In the 3 years of difficulties, he led cadres to survey wasteland, look for water sources and build vegetable-growing bases for workers. He personally went to mines to check on workers' living conditions. When he heard that the workers had no bathing soap, he immediately ordered the commercial department to seek quick solutions. When he learned that some cadres and workers had problems such as medical care for children, he found a nursery or school for them. Even in family disputes, he never failed to help. He was the masses' confidant, bringing the party's warmth and solicitude to every household. When he left Xinjiang, many comrades had tears in their eyes.

He was solicitous for the welfare of the masses in every way but imposed strict demands on himself. He placed public interests above his own and lived a very simple life. He made a point of saving every cent for the public and strictly following various systems--setting an example to others. A long period of hard struggle and the heavy pressure of work took their toll on his health. He was troubled by high blood pressure and rheumatism. His doctor recommended hospitalization many times. But in his 16 years in Xinjiang, he never had a day's rest in a hospital. He stuck to his post all the time, often saying, "Why should the people have supported us? It is because we are open and aboveboard, serve the people altruistically and seek no privileged treatment. Otherwise, how can we be worthy of being welcome!"

Comrade Zeng Di was a dedicated proletarian fighter and an elite Communist Party member. For several decades he remained in the forefront of struggle. His life was one of revolution, of fighting, of serving the people wholeheartedly and of bravely fighting for communism. However, shortly after he came to work with the central organization, Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that "adviser" in charge of organizational work fabricated various charges against him in the Great Cultural Revolution and subjected him to ruthless persecution. They stipulated that in investigating Zeng Di's case, those old comrades that knew him best must not be contacted. Only those people who were "against Wang Enmao" should be approached in the "investigation." After Comrade Zeng Di suffered from an arterial tumor, his doctor repeatedly warned him against doing physical work. But they forbade him to treat his disease. Instead they forced him to "take the lead" in "receiving tempering through labor" in the cadre school. His condition thus deteriorated rapidly. He finally died of cancer at the age of only 58. Comrade Zeng Di was then one of our younger members who could have done much more work for the party. How can we not be filled with resentment and grief as we think of him!

Comrade Zeng Di as an example to us all with his revolutionary spirit and his lofty character. Today, spring smiles on the rolling plains of the motherland, the winter has gone. What can bring comfort to our fellow fighter Comrade Zeng Di is that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been crushed by the heels of history. The Chinese people are heading toward the four modernizations along the socialist path. The new expeditionary forces have started on their way! Let us imitate Comrade Zeng Di's revolutionary spirit, carry forward the party's glorious traditions and strive to accelerate socialist modernization!

AFP: OFFICIAL SAYS KANG SHEN'S ASHES REMOVED FROM BABAOSHAN CEMETARY

OWL60734 Hong Kong AFP in English 0711 GMT 16 May 80

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (AFP)--The ashes of the late Chinese secret service chief Kang Sheng have been removed from the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionary Martyrs near Beijing, it was announced here today.

An official at the cemetery said the urn containing his ashes had been taken away by members of his family a year or two ago. Kang Sheng was given an official state funeral in 1975 and his urn was placed in Babaoshan, the last resting place of some of China's top leaders.

Because of work being carried out inside Babaoshan, this correspondent was unable to see the urns and the official gave no further details on Mr. Kang.

A former vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr Kang was the fifth-ranking leader in the Chinese hierarchy at the time of his death. He has been the subject of periodical criticism since 1978 because of his ties with former Defence Minister Lin Biao, who was ousted and disappeared in 1971, Mr. Kang was also criticized for links with the "gang of four" led by Jiang Qing, the widow of the late Chairman Mao Zedong. A Chinese magazine recently accused him directly of having "usurped" important party and government posts.

The removal of his ashes from Babaoshan had already been reported by Chinese sources last year, but until now there has been no official announcement.

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ANHUI PROVINCE FETES TOURING ENVOYS, HAN NIANLONG

OW141619 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The Anhui Provincial People's Government hosted a banquet at the Daoxianglou Guesthouse on the evening of 13 May in honor of a group of foreign envoys accredited to China. They are the second group of foreign envoys to tour Anhui this year. The banquet was presided over by Yang Weiping, vice governor of Anhui, and attended by Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, who is accompanying the foreign envoys in their current tour of this province; Anhui Vice Governors Hou Yang, Meng Jiaqin and Wei Xinyi; and responsible persons of the provincial people's government departments concerned as well as the Hefei Municipal People's Government.

Yang Weiping proposed a toast at the banquet on behalf of the Anhui Provincial People's Government. He extended a warm welcome to the foreign envoys accredited to this country and their wives who were visiting the province during this fine spring season. He wished them a pleasant journey and good health.

Both the hosts and the guests raised their glasses and exchanged compliments. The banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

The group of foreign envoys touring the province was comprised of ambassadors and other diplomats from 27 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, North America and Latin America and their wives as well as representatives of a number of UN organizations in China, totalling 49 persons.

They arrived in Hefei from Beijing by plane on the morning of 13 May. Present at the airport to greet them were Wei Xinyi, vice governor of Anhui; Zheng Huaizhou, deputy secretary-general of the Anhui Provincial People's Government; (Zhao Jingchao), director of the provincial foreign affairs office; (Yi Liangzheng), vice mayor of Hefei Municipality; and responsible persons of departments concerned.

During their tour of this province, the foreign guests will visit the famous scenic Hungshan Mountain and a number of factories, villages and schools.

JIANGSU: XU JIATUN RECEIVES GUANGXI DELEGATION

OW151041 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] A 22-member delegation from Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region led by its leader Huang Rong, vice chairman of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and deputy leader (Luo Ming), secretary general of the regional people's government, arrived in Nanjing on 20 April. Greeting the delegation on arrival were (Zhou Yifeng), member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu provincial party committee; (Cai Qiuming), deputy secretary general of the provincial people's government; (Yu Guan), vice chairman of the provincial planning commission and others.

Leaders at various levels in Jiangsu were very pleased to receive the delegation. They conscientiously learned from the experiences of the comrades from Guangxi and briefed them on the facts concerning Jiangsu. They exchanged experiences with comrades from Guangxi and freely discussed the situation.

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During the delegation's stay in Nanjing, Xu Jiatao, Hui Yuyu, Chu Jiang, Ding Keze and other comrades visited and held cordial conversations with them. Comrades (Zhou Yifeng) and (Cai Qiuming) called the responsible comrades of the concerned provincial departments and held a forum with the delegation.

Accompanied by Comrade (Yu Guan), the delegation successively visited Nanjing, Hangzhou, Wuxi, Suzhou, Nantong and Lianyungang municipalities, as well as Yangzhou, Zhenjiang, Suzhou and Nantong prefectures. They visited dozens of units involved in agriculture, light industry, silk industry, embroidery, electronics, chemical engineering, building materials and arts and crafts.

After successfully completing their visit to various localities of the province, the delegation returned to Guangxi by train on 15 May.

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

HK150329 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to a station reporter, the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial people's congress convened its third session at the Jiangxi Hotel on 13 May. The meeting is being presided over by the vice chairman of the Standing Committee, Comrade Liu Junxiu.

The agenda of this meeting includes: 1) conveying the spirit of the 14th session of the 5th NPC; 2) hearing a report on the law and order situation in the province; 3) hearing a report on plans for gradual implementation of the criminal procedural law; 4) hearing a report on the pricing situation in the province; 5) discussing the draft revision of the marriage law of the People's Republic of China; and 6) adopting resolutions on personnel appointments and dismissals.

Vice Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's Congress Li Yizhang, Li Fanguan, Gu Jiguang and Xie Xianghuang are attending the session. Vice Governor of the provincial people's government Fu Yutian; President of the provincial people's high court Liu Bin; and Chief Procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate Chen Kefang also are attending the session.

JIANGXI CIRCULAR ON COMMODITY PRICE CONTROLS

HK130615 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] According to a JIANGXI RIBAO report, the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government recently issued a circular demanding that the party committees and governments at all levels throughout the province take immediate action, seriously implement the spirit of the circular of the central authorities, strengthen price controls, carry out massive price inspections and resolutely curb unscrupulous and other disguised forms of increasing prices.

The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government emphasized: The issue of commodity prices involves the immediate interests of the masses and concerns the overall situation of stability and the four modernizations. The party and government leadership at all levels must attach great importance to this issue and adopt effective measures for inspecting and rectifying commodity prices within the shortest length of time. They must strengthen price controls and resolutely curb unscrupulous and other disguised increases in prices.

The circular of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government formulated the following specific regulations:

1. Uphold the principle of stabilizing commodity prices and strictly control changes in planned prices.
2. (?Examine and set) one by one the selling prices of meat dishes, pot-stewed and cured products as well as some cakes and pastries in the catering business. We must distinguish between different situations and make appropriate reductions in prices. We must carry out the practice of making small profits with quick turnovers.
3. It is necessary to maintain a fundamental stability in the procurement prices of vegetables and do a good job in making arrangements for vegetable production and supply plans.
4. All enterprises and institutions must strengthen economic accounting, acquire masterly skills in increasing production, practicing economy, carrying out technical innovation and tapping potentials, and fulfill and overfulfill all planned targets. They must not use increases in prices to turn deficits into profits and increase bonus payments.

Units producing industrial products must insure good product quality, practice the method of fixing prices according to the quality of their products and provide markets with commodities of good quality but low prices. When products leave the factories, it is necessary to indicate the names of the factories, specifications, quality standards, grades and prices. Commercial, supply, marketing and grain enterprises must organize the circulation of commodities according to their reasonable flow directions. They must reduce as much as possible the number of intermediate links and formulate reasonable price differences for (?procurement and marketing services) and transportation costs. They must generally establish various systems and regulations including responsibility for commodity price work, commodity price, (?inspection), clearly indicating all prices, [words indistinct], inspection of weights and measures as well as maintaining classified information. In developing their own commercial work, communes, neighborhoods and educated youth have set up too many networks and centers that have poor conditions, unsound systems and confused prices. Thus, it is necessary to carry out rectification, strengthen management, establish various systems and strictly implement price policies.

Departments concerned in communications, post and telecommunications, (?construction), materials, culture and education, public health, repairs and maintenance service and tourism must strictly implement the stipulated standards of prices and charges. It is forbidden for them to increase the number of links for charging fees, establish their own fees and other charges or raise their rates.

5. It is necessary to strengthen the management of enterprises selling their own products themselves and doing marketing work through negotiated prices. The prices of those products sold by the industrial and agricultural enterprises themselves and the negotiated procurement and selling prices of commercial enterprises must be beneficial to stabilizing commodity prices and livening up market activities. They must be in line with the various regulations on price control.
6. Specifically strengthen market management. The transactions of agricultural and sideline products in rural trade fairs in all localities must be carried out in stipulated places. It is forbidden for people to unscrupulously set up their own stalls outside the fairs and peddle their goods everywhere. It is necessary to strengthen the inspection and management of weights and measures, rectify the order of trade fairs, protect proper transactions and ban all illegal activities.

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It is necessary to deal resolute blows at and strictly punish those lawless persons who engage in speculative buying and selling, push up commodity prices and disrupt markets.

7. Establish a price inspection system. Price inspection is a significant measure for implementing the party's principles and policies on commodity prices. It is necessary to make it a regular practice and establish it as a system.

8. All places and departments must specifically strengthen concentrated and unified leadership over commodity price control work. The party committees and governments at all levels should have one leading comrade take charge of price control work. All departments in charge of different professional work, all specialized companies and all industrial and commercial enterprises and units must also have one responsible comrade take charge of price control work. In accordance with the regulations of the State Council, all prefectures, municipalities, and counties should quickly set up their price control bureaus or committees, put them on a sound basis and give them a substantive working staff. All concerned provincial departments in charge of different professional work should also set up their own necessary organs and assign the necessary personnel to control prices.

9. The party and government organizations of all places, departments and units must strengthen the ideological education of their party members, staff and workers. They must insure that they correctly understand the relationship between price stability and economic readjustment as well as the great significance of stabilizing commodity prices. All propaganda departments and press units must frequently publicize the policies on commodity prices and clearly explain commodity price increases and the reasons behind them to the masses in a timely way. They must publicize those advanced models which work hard to increase production, practice economy, reduce production costs and turn out commodities with good quality but low prices as well as publicize those good people and good deeds in implementing the policies on commodity prices in a model way. They must also report the masses' criticism, views and suggestions on price control work.

The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government have demanded that all prefectures and municipalities follow the spirit of the circular of the central authorities, take immediate action and launch a provincewide massive commodity price inspection in May. The emphasis of the inspection at prefectural, municipal and county levels is the selling prices of consumer products in the markets and the noncommodity charges which are closely concerned with the people's daily lives. Headed by their responsible comrades, the leadership organs of all prefectures, municipalities, counties and districts must organize commodity prices, (?supplies), commodities, taxation, banking, industrial and commercial administration and other concerned departments and invite representatives from people's congresses, CPPCC committees, discipline inspection committees, mass bodies and neighborhoods to form inspection groups and selectively conduct inspections of key localities, trades and units. All concerned provincial departments in charge of different professional work should also organize inspections of the prices and other charges in their own respective systems and conduct selective inspections of some specialized companies and basic-level units. All prefectures and municipalities and all provincial departments must make timely summary reports to the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government about their organization and the launching of massive price inspections.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG GOLD PRODUCTION--Zhaoyuan County of Shandong Province produced some 280,000 liang of gold in past 5 years. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 May 80 OW]

GUANGDONG EXPLAINS REGULATIONS CONCERNING REHABILITATED LANDLORDS

HK140537 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Departments concerned of the provincial people's government recently answered questions on how to deal with the concrete problems encountered by landlords and rich peasants after their labels have been removed.

In their answers, the departments explicitly pointed out: The removal of labels from landlords and rich peasants does not mean the negation of the class status classification made of their families during the land reform period. Houses and other properties of landlords and rich peasants which were confiscated or expropriated during the land reform period came under the ownership of the state, the collective or the poor peasants according to the arrangements made at that time. This ownership is protected by law and should not be violated by anyone. Therefore, after the removal of labels, the landlords and rich peasants cannot claim the houses and other properties confiscated or expropriated during the land reforms.

The departments concerned also pointed out: After the removal of labels from landlord and rich peasant elements, their unauthorized return to their original villages or production units to take up residence is a violation of the system of transfer of residence registration. This is not good for making production and livelihood arrangements for them. We must criticize and educate them on this point. Except for those who have valid reasons and who have obtained the approval of the local government to take up residence, they must be ordered to return to their designated places of residence. It is also unlawful if they return to live in houses that were confiscated or expropriated during the land reform. They must be seriously criticized and educated and asked to move out. Those who refuse to do so will be considered to have violated ownership by the state, the collective or the individual concerned and will be sanctioned by law.

The departments concerned said: After the removal of labels, landlord and rich peasant elements enjoy the same rights as other citizens. They can also qualify for cooperative medical service and life insurance.

GUANGDONG RADIO CITES ARTICLE ABOUT LIFE IN HONG KONG

HK141249 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] In its special column "Notes From an Orchid Chamber," Hong Kong WAH KIU MAN PO published from 10 to 12 May an article entitled "On People From the Mainland" telling about the difficulty of earning a living in Hong Kong and the tension of daily life which drives people to the point of madness. The article said: Some people on the Chinese mainland think that people can earn a lot of money and enjoy a comfortable life in Hong Kong. It is only after they come to Hong Kong that they realize it is not easy to earn a living in Hong Kong.

The article said: Undoubtedly, there are many people in Hong Kong who make more than HK\$1,000 a month. HK\$1,000 is equivalent to more than 300 yuan. Three hundred yuan is a very high income in the mainland. But in Hong Kong, someone with an income of HK \$1,000 a month still leads a hard life. If he spends money a little carelessly, he will have a hard time making it until the end of the month.

The article cited someone who came to Hong Kong from China as an example. This person told the author that his family of four came to Hong Kong. His monthly income is HK\$1,200. His wife works in the factory and earns only about HK\$800 a month. Rent takes several hundred, so only more than HK\$1,000 is left after that. Transportation expenses for work amount to more than HK\$100 apiece for the couple, about HK\$300 dollars for both of them.

With expenses for food, clothing and allowances for each month, HK\$2,000 is hardly enough. They must live frugally. He said: If I knew it would be this hard, we would not have come to Hong Kong.

The author related the conditions of another friend. This friend of his had been living quite unhappily in Hong Kong. He never stayed long on any job. He had been a delivery boy, a gasoline attendant and a laborer in a factory. His life had never been stable. Later, the author lost contact with this friend for several years. Recently, someone who came from Guangzhou told him that this friend had gone back to Guangzhou and found a job. His present income is 60 yuan a month. His wife and daughter also work and the family monthly income is 150 yuan. Their life now is carefree and comfortable and much more stable than their life had been in Hong Kong.

In conclusion, the article said: I have always thought that life in Hong Kong is too tense. It drives people to the point of madness. No wonder some psychiatrists think that there are many people in Hong Kong who are neurotic. This is really true.

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU COMMODITY PRICE BUREAU--The Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee has decided to set up the Guangzhou Commodity Price Bureau, with the approval of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, in order to strengthen commodity price control. The municipal commodity price bureau is the working organ of the municipal commodity price committee. It has already started to work recently and has organized a large-scale commodity price inspection in the municipality. [Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 27 Apr 80 HK]

GUANGZHOU LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRIES--Guangzhou, 4 May--The total output value of light and textile industries of Guangzhou, Guangdong, in the first quarter of 1980 increased 21 percent over last year. Profits of the light and textile industries were up by 30 and 46 percent respectively over last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0107 GMT 4 May 80 OW]

GUANGDONG PUBLIC SECURITY PROGRESSIVES--The Guangdong provincial delegates to the national public security award rally in Beijing returned to Guangzhou on 2 May. They were welcomed by Wang Ning, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, vice governor, and director of the provincial public security department, and by other responsible persons of this department and the Guangzhou Government. [Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 3 May 80 HK]

GUANGDONG COUNTY FIGHTS FLOODS--Due to torrential downpours in the second to fourth weeks of April, torrents of water rushed down from the mountains, and Zengcheng County in Guangdong was waterlogged and flooded. As a result, 40 percent of the early rice crop was under water, 18,000 mu of which was totally damaged. Another 4,000 mu of industrial crops like peanuts, jute and sugarcane were either flooded or swept away by flood water. Houses, fertilizer and irrigation facilities also suffered heavy damage. Right after the flood, the county CCP committee organized the masses to resume production. A series of measures were taken to salvage or replant seedlings, reapply fertilizers and bring about pest control. On land covered by soil carried by water from the mountains, the mountain soil was quickly removed and seedlings replanted. Repair work was also done on dikes and irrigation projects. The production brigades helped the more than 100 production teams directly affected by the flood to help themselves and resume production. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 May 80 HK]

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GUANGZHOU FLOODING--In the past 2 days, heavy rainfall in the Guangzhou areas with concentrations in Hua County, where 130 mm were recorded, causing a rapid rise in the water level of the rivers. Some farmland in the lowlying areas were flooded. On 4 May, 12,000 people in Hua County took part in flood resistance, including two PLA companies stationed in the locality. According to meteorological reports, medium to heavy rains will continue to fall in the Guangzhou area on 5 May with heavy rainfall in the southern areas. [Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 5 May 80 HK]

OPENING OF GUANGXI MINE--Nanning, 11 May--Mining experts have started to prepare the opening of a mine at the site of a large manganese deposit in Daxin County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, south China, the Ministry of Geology said today. The deposit is the largest ever discovered in China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 11 May 80 OW]

HENAN MODEL SURGEON GROUP--The report group on the advanced deeds of model military surgeon Lu Shicai arrived in Zhengzhou and made reports to the PLA units stationed in Zhengzhou at the hall of the Henan Military District on 21 April. Attending the report meeting were leading comrades of the Henan Military District and responsible persons of the Hubei CYL Committee together with 2,000 persons. (Zhao Jiu), deputy commander of Henan Military District, presided over the meeting. (Chen Zhu Ang), deputy political commissar of Henan Military District, spoke, calling on the commanders and fighters to learn from Lu Shicai in striving to build a revolutionary modern army. The report group arrived in Henan on 19 April and left Zhengzhou by air on the evening of 21 April. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Apr 80 HK]

HENAN IRON WORKS--Zhengzhou, 6 May--Over the past year, Henan has closed, suspended, merged and converted 21 of its 28 small iron works in an effort to consolidate small iron works. Thanks to technical renovations, the situation at the remaining 7 iron works, which used to produce inferior products at a high cost, has also improved. During the first quarter of this year, 98 percent of the pig iron produced by these 7 small iron works reached the required standards. A few years ago, the province's small iron works lost more than 100 million yuan every year. During the first quarter of this year, the deficit dropped to 2.15 million yuan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0115 GMT 6 May 80 OW]

HENAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION CONFERENCE--The Henan Provincial CCP Committee conference on discipline inspection work was recently held in Zhengzhou. The participants studied ways to shift the focus of discipline inspection work to insure the four modernizations. Attending the conference were Liu Jie, secretary of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee; Qiao Mingfu and Zhao Wenfu, secretaries of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee; (Guo Zhang) and (Li Fuxiang) Standing Committee members of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee; and responsible comrades of the Organization Department of the provincial CCP committee. Zhao Wenfu conveyed the spirit of the second conference of the State Planning Commission. Liu Jie made a summation. The participants also discussed how to do a good job of handling people's letters and visits, particularly at the county level. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 May 80 HK]

HENAN PLANNED PARENTHOOD MEETING--A Henan provincial planned parenthood report meeting was recently held in Xinyang. The meeting called on the province to make vigorous remedial measures before the wheat harvest to deal with pregnancies not covered by the plan and to resolutely reduce the population growth rate. Reports were delivered by representatives of 10 prefectures and 3 counties. The participants pointed out: To shift the focus of planned parenthood work to promoting the idea that a couple should have only one child and to reduce the province's natural population growth rate to below 10 per 1,000 this year and to below 5 per 1,000 by 1985 constitute a glorious and arduous battle task for the whole party and the people of the whole province. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Zhang Shude spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 May 80 HK]

HENAN WHEAT CONFERENCE--On 4 May, the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and the Henan Provincial People's Government held a telephone conference to mobilize the people throughout the province to grasp the final stage of tending of wheat and prevent and overcome the hot and arid winds. Liu Jie, secretary of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor, presided over the conference. Dai Suli, secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and provincial vice governor, spoke. The participants revealed that low temperatures in spring will appear in the countryside. They appealed to the various areas to pay serious attention to this. [Hengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 May 80 HK]

HENAN COTTON PRODUCTION--The people in the cotton-producing areas in Henan have overcome drought in the north and waterlogging and low temperatures in the south. By the end of April, the sowing of spring cotton had been victoriously completed. The province planned to sow 8 million mu of cotton this year. In Zhoukou Prefecture, the number of 10,000-mu cotton communes has increased from 43 in 1979 to 52 this year. Each mu of the 4.7 million mu of spring cotton in the province has received 3 to 4 cubic meters of farm manure. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 May 80 HK]

WUHAN PRICE CONTROL MEETING--The Wuhan Municipal People's Government recently held a meeting on price work which decided to immediately carry out a general inspection of prices in the city to check the trend of price increases. More than 100 leading comrades of various districts and counties, commissions, offices and bureaus concerned under the municipality and pricing departments of some companies and full-time cadres in charge of prices attended the meeting. Vice Mayor of Wuhan Li Xi gave the mobilization and summation speech on launching the major price control inspection. The meeting decided to form a price control inspection group composed of Li Xi as leader, Director of the municipal planning commission (Li Zhigong), Deputy Director of the Finance Office (Yang Shuibin) and Deputy Director of Industry Office (Zheng Muhang) as deputy leaders and representatives from the municipal people's congress, the CPPCC, workers, peasants, youth, women and commissions, offices, districts and bureaus concerned. The group is to be divided into 11 teams concentrating on prices of consumer products closely related to the people's livelihood and raw materials. Economic sanctions were announced for violators of pricing regulations. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 80 HK]

HUBEI COUNTY NEWSPAPER--The first county newspaper in Hubei, XIANGYANG NONGMIN BAO, was trial-published on 1 May. The decision to resume publication of XIANGYANG NONGMIN BAO was made by the county party committee in March this year. After more than a month of active preparation, the trial issue was published. The editorial staff of this paper promised in the first issue to make the paper serve the basic units and the rural population. They pledged to make it lively, colorful, easy to understand, full of local color and suited to the needs of cadres in basic units and commune members. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 80 HK]

HUBEI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS--Some 60,000 university students in Hubei have scored outstanding achievements on the road of being both Red and expert. Some 29 university students were cited as "three good" pace setters by the Central CYL Committee and the Hubei CYL Committee. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 80 HK]

HUBEI WHEAT--The peasants in Hubei suffered some losses from 18 million mu of wheat due to drought last winter and rain and low temperature this spring. Due to moisture in the soil, powdery mildew of wheat and wheat rust are spreading. At the same time, wheat aphids are also appearing in large numbers. However, if the ripening stage is firmly grasped, some of the losses can be avoided. The wheat is best for reaping when it is 90 percent ripe. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 80 HK]

HUNAN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS--Changsha, 3 May--More than 1.4 million peasants are now attending agricultural schools in Hunan Province, central China, the provincial authorities announced recently. The 70,000 schools are financed from public welfare funds. The communes and production brigades run the beginners and secondary level spare-time courses. And the teachers include experts from research institutes and farm machinery bureaus, and experienced peasants. The purpose of the courses is to give as many peasants as possible a sound knowledge of agricultural science. Most of the peasants spend a few days a month at school and the lessons often deal with immediate problems encountered in farm work, besides basic theory. Some of the students go on to study at the province's 144 agricultural colleges. Several of the colleges provide spare-time education but others give lessons five days a week, leaving one day for peasants to work in the fields and a day to rest. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 3 May 80 OW]

HUNAN RABBIT BREEDING--Hunan Province plans to fulfill or overfulfill the production quota for breeding 4 million rabbits and producing 20,000 jin of hair this year, about 200 percent more than last year. This is the requirement of the animal husbandry, foreign trade, commerce and industry and communications sectors of the province. Rabbit breeding experienced rapid growth last year with the number of rabbits by yearend reaching 1.33 million, double the number of the previous year, and rabbit hair production reaching 70,000 jin, 140 percent more. The rabbit breeding trade provides capital accumulation and fertilizer to agriculture, raw materials for light industry, commodities for export trade, and additional income for the collectives and commune members. Qiyang County alone earned an extra income of 300,000 yuan last year. The provincial CCP committee and people's government attach great importance to rabbit breeding and have included in it the national economic plan. In accordance with the demands of the international market, emphasis will be placed on breeding angora rabbits. At present, there are more than 300,000 fertile does. Therefore, reproduction will not be a problem. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 4 May 80 HK]

HUNAN MILITARY DISTRICT LESSONS--Since the fifth plenary session, 25 leading cadres at and above division level in Hunan Military District have been personally giving party lessons to party members. They have educated them to observe party rules and regulations, linking up theory and actual practice. The Rear Service Department of the provincial military district, Changsha Garrison and Shaoyang Military Subdistrict have done well in giving party lessons. The comrades have not only conducted forums of party members and understood their specific situations, but have also joined the discussion groups of party members after school. All the party members have been interested in these party lessons and determined to study the "guiding principles" and strive to become qualified party members. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 6 May 80]

HUNAN COUNTY NEWSPAPERS--Three county newspapers have already been or will soon be published in Hunan. The CHANGDE COUNTY BAO published its initial issue on 3 May, while the LI COUNTY BAO will soon be published. The (MEIYANG) BAO is preparing for publication. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 9 May 80 HK]

HUNAN PUBLIC SECURITY REPRESENTATIVES--The 16 representatives from Hunan to the national public security rally returned to Changsha. On 13 May, 2,000 public security cadres and policemen in Changsha held a rally to warmly welcome the return of the representatives and listen to their report. Speaking at the rally were Yin Ziming, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress, and (Tan Juixing), director of the Hunan Public Security Office. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 13 May 80 HK]

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SOUTHWEST REGION

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YUNNAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

HK150335 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpts] According to YUNNAN RIBAO, the second plenary session of the Discipline Inspection Commission was held in Kunming from 17 to 23 April. The meeting summed up the province's party discipline inspection work and made decisions on this year's tasks in accordance with the spirit of the fifth plenary session, the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the session of the third provincial CCP committee. The meeting stressed: It is necessary to promote a work style, observe party discipline, insure the implementation of the party's line and insure the achievements of the four modernizations.

All participating comrades unanimously held: Under the leadership of the CCP committee at all levels, discipline inspection commissions at all levels have widely organized party members to study the "guiding principles for inner party political life" and have grasped education in party work style and discipline, thus reviving the party's good traditions and strengthening the vanguard roles of party members. In short, the province's party discipline inspection work has been scoring good results in the past half year.

The meeting decided on the following discipline inspection tasks this year in close connection with actual conditions: 1. Promote party work style, observe party discipline and insure the implementation of the party's political, ideological and organizational lines formulated at the third plenary session. It is necessary to continue to grasp and handle well the leftover historical problems and rehabilitation work on unjust, false and wrong cases. 2. Supervise and insure the implementation of party rules and regulations. Under the unified leadership of the party committee, discipline inspection commissions at all levels must thoroughly carry out education and propaganda for party members mainly on the studies and discussions on the draft revision of the party constitution and the guiding principles. Party members and leading cadres must play a vanguard role in implementing the party's rules and regulations. All party members must impose restrictions on themselves and strive to become qualified CCP members, beginning with themselves and beginning now. 3. Strengthen the building of the discipline inspection force at all levels.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU REHABILITATIONS--The public security and judicial organs in Guizhou have done well in reversing verdicts on miscarriages of justice, trumped up cases and erroneous decisions as a result of issues regarding Comrade Liu Shaoqi. The public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts in Guizhou have also issued a joint circular, demanding the public security and judicial organs at all levels to seriously do this task well. By late April, verdicts on 140 persons out of 190 or 73.6 percent, had been reversed throughout the province. A total of 639 out of 700 cases involving Comrade Liu Shaoqi have also been reinvestigated. At the same time, verdicts of 486 persons, who had appealed for justice for Comrade Liu Shaoqi, had also been reversed. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 12 May 80 HK]

BEIJING HOLDS CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

OW151505 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1605 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 May--Beijing Municipality held a capital construction work conference recently which decided to take immediate steps to implement the proposal on construction in the capital put forward by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee. It was decided at the conference that all the projects that should be carried out can be carried out; they are compatible with the guidelines of the proposal of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and should be started right away with determination to achieve the necessary results.

Comrades attending the conference held that the proposal put forward by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee summed up the experiences and appropriate lessons from construction in the capital in the past 30 years. They also pointed out a clear direction for construction in the capital which fully conforms to the actual conditions in Beijing and provides tremendous support and encouragement to capital construction and city management departments throughout the city. The various units concerned should study it earnestly, achieve unity in understanding and action, and implement it energetically. At present, efforts should be made to grasp the following four things well:

1. It is necessary to speed up the formulation of an overall plan for construction in the capital. The proposal of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee points out some of the important questions in formulating a long-range plan for construction in the capital, and provides a solid basis for drawing up the plan. The city planning bureau should draw up the plan as soon as possible and submit it to the municipal CCP committee and the municipal people's government for examination.

2. It is essential to effectively put in order the capital construction projects currently in progress, in accordance with the guidelines of the proposal put forward by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee. The major problems on Beijing Municipality capital construction front at present are that projects have been overextended and that there is a great shortage of building materials. It is therefore necessary to strike a comprehensive balance by deciding to discontinue or delay building a number of projects. Efforts should be made to reexamine this year's capital construction projects based on the characteristics of the capital. Under no circumstances should we start projects that pollute the capital, use excessive amounts of water and electricity, or tie up communications and transportation.

3. Energetic efforts should be made to reorganize and strengthen city management. Without tightening management, it will be impossible to build Beijing into a beautiful and clean city. It is imperative to strengthen environmental protection. As for units that discharge polluted water and waste gas, a disposal fee should be charged and other economic measures taken to force them to control the "three wastes." Factories that seriously pollute the environment and cannot remedy the situation should be asked to stop production within a set limit of time. Energetic efforts should be made to develop liquefied gas, renovate industrial and heating boilers and eliminate smoke and dust. Steps should be taken to cover the city with greenery. Wherever possible, trees and grass should be planted within the city limits. Whenever possible, more green areas should be marked out in streets and small parks should be built. It is necessary to draw up regulations and laws governing city construction and management to make city management a success.

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4. It is essential to launch a movement to increase production and practice economy after the projects have been completed and put into operation. All units should strictly follow capital construction procedures and lay stress on housing construction and tourism projects to insure that this year housing projects covering 5.3 million square million meters in floorspace will be completed according to plan, and that housing and tourist hotel construction in particular will be completed according to plan. The conference was held from 7 through 9 May.

BEIJING ASSOCIATION INCREASES POPULAR SCIENCE ACTIVITIES

OW150842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)--The Beijing Scientific and Technological Association is extending its work to popularize information about science and technology. "We try to make these activities clear and enjoyable so that people come away with ideas for the four modernizations," said a spokesman of the association today. "We also have in mind guiding young people in choosing careers."

Activities organized by the association include science lectures, exhibitions, a 20-minute special radio programme "Popular Science", and science film weeks for students. The organization has sponsored almost one lecture on astronomy or other subjects every two weeks since the beginning of 1978. They are popular with cadres and teachers. Students saw 34 science films last winter vacation. These include "Microwave Telecommunication" and "Laser Rays".

Illustrations and specimens take viewers on a brief journey from the first signs of life on earth to the first human being in a display at one of Beijing's main crossroads. People crowd around the twenty glass-fronted window case displays from morning till night.

The gallery was originally located at the Museum of Natural History which is far from the centre of the city. It was removed to downtown Xidan, a busy street, so that more people could become acquainted with natural history. Shows in eight parks in the city cover a wide range of subjects, from electronic computers and genetic engineering to mechanization of farm work. The association also organized 500 people to write about popular science in their sparetime under the guidance of well-known scientists.

HERO OF NEW BEIJING ARTILLERY COMPANY HONORED

OW150955 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 14 May carries an 18-minute report on how (Zhang Qingsan), political instructor of a certain regiment's 82-mm battery under the Beijing PLA units, successfully promoted political and ideological work; the report is entitled "The Power of a Fine Example."

According to the report, the fighters, hearing that their battery was commended as an advanced unit last January, unanimously asked the regimental party committee to award their political instructor (Zhang Qingsan) a merit citation. The report notes: "The divisional and regimental work groups came down to the battery for investigation and study three times and finally found the answer. The 82 mm battery is a new company organized in the spring of 1979 with members transferred from eight units. The fighters ate grain other than wheat and rice, and the barracks where they stayed were rebuilt from a warehouse. They had hard times."

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The report continues to describe how (Zhang Qingsan) showed warm concern for the fighters and spared no efforts to help solve their personal problems, thus inspiring them to make contributions to the four modernizations. It concludes: "In spring of this year, (Zhang Qingsan) introduced his experience at the grassroots-level political work meeting held by the higher level. He was awarded a second class merit citation."

HEBEI CRITICIZES MINING BUREAU'S FRAUD, WASTE

OW151251 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to the CAIMAO ZHANXIAN BAO, the Hebei Provincial People's Government recently circulated a notice criticizing the leading cadres of the Hebei (Dongfeng) Mining Bureau for practicing fraud, indulging in extravagance and waste, and violating financial and economic discipline.

In the past few years, the number of personnel at the (Dongfeng) Mining Bureau has greatly increased. In March 1978, with the approval of the provincial departments concerned, the mining bureau was to purchase 5,500 iron cots. However, the bureau bought from the Shanghai (Dumo) Company 9,854 steel cots, which were controlled commodities not available on the market. The bureau paid over 410,000 yuan more and made up for most of the balance by reporting an increase in the production costs of coal. The bureau also distributed 7 of the double steel cots purchased to leading cadres at and above the deputy mine leader levels. Some units directly under the bureau also bought for these cadres 114 mattresses, costing 5,399 yuan, and paid for them by reporting the increase of the production costs of coal and using welfare funds. The masses were extremely dissatisfied with such infringement upon the interests of the state and the staff members and workers.

In the first half of last year, the (Dongfeng) Mining Bureau also hired a commercial drama troupe to stage performances, and booked a whole cinema to celebrate the success in promoting production. It spent nearly 20,000 yuan, plus more than 5,900 yuan for giving dinner parties. Statistics show that from January to November last year, the mining bureau's entertainment expenses totaled more than 26,300 yuan.

Recently, the Hebei Provincial People's Government circulated a notice throughout the province, criticizing the (Dongfeng) Mining Bureau for violating financial and economic discipline and instructing the mining bureau's personnel concerned to openly examine themselves before the masses. The balance of the cost of the steel cots will be paid for with enterprise funds, instead of being incorporated into production costs. Individuals to whom double steel cots were distributed must pay for them according to their price. Expenses for wining and dining must be paid by using the income of the guesthouse or enterprise funds. Leading cadres who attended dinner parties must pay all expenses for the grain.

ZHOU HUI PRAISES EFFORTS OF NEI MONGGOL INTELLECTUALS

SK160632 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] [Words indistinct] when checking up on work in Ih Ju League recently, leading comrades including Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee and Yun Shiying, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, visited the representatives of intellectuals in various fields and commended their revolutionary spirit of keeping up the work under difficult circumstances. They also called on the intellectuals in all trades and professions to play a positive role in carrying out the four modernizations by taking the initiative themselves from now on following the shifting of the work focus of the whole party.

Comrades Zhou Hui and Yun Shiyong found time specially to visit these representatives and heard the opinions, suggestions and hopes of the scientists and technicians working in the fields of geology, grasslands, desert, chemistry and industry, education and public health. In their conversation, Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out: During the period when the ultraleftist line was on a rampage, the vast majority of the intellectuals were the target of criticism or attack. They endured a lot of sufferings politically and economically. After the smashing of the gang of four, especially after the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party organizations at all levels have done a great deal of work in implementing the policy on intellectuals. However, there still remain quite a few problems which need to be implemented concretely. Only by developing the economy can we solve these problems. He said: In the final analysis, the suggestions and demands raised by everybody are on the issue of the economy. In the past 10 year, owing to the interference and the sabotage caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four, they "preferred the grass of socialism to the seedling of capitalism" and waged a struggle against reactionary academic authorities and against capitalist roaders all the time. Thus, they made our people weary and our state poor and brought great suffering to both the state and the people.

Comrade Zhou Hui stressed in conclusion: Except in case of a large-scale war, we should, from now on, firmly grasp economic construction as the central work and concentrate our efforts to promote production and increase the social wealth. This is very important in giving full play to the role of the vast number of the intellectuals. If we fail to foster talented people and run counter to scientific systems, it will be impossible to make a success of the four modernizations. I hope that all intellectuals, especially those engaging in the work of science, technology and education, will give full play to their initiative and pioneer spirit, set an example by their own conduct from now on, and dedicate their wisdom and strength to the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR TIANJIN LEADER

HK160508 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 May 80

[Summary] Comrade Ma Xiuzhong, vice chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee and director of the municipal finance and trade committee, died of illness on 30 April. A memorial service was held for him on 9 May. Wreaths were sent by the State Council, the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, the finance and trade group of the State Council, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Grain, the People's Bank of China and other organizations; and Ma Xiuzhong's friends including Yao Yilin, Huang Huoqing, Wang Ping, Chen Guodong, Lin Haiyun, Liu Haibo, Wang Lei and Sun Aywen.

The memorial service was attended by Chen Weida, Huang Zhigang, Yan Dakai, Zhang Huaisan, Liu Gang, Xing Yanzi, Wang Yifu, Zhang Fuheng, Li Yanwu, Wang Enhui, Ma Ruihua, Guo Chunyuan, Li Huasheng, Li Zhongyuan and Liu Jinfeng, responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and quarters concerned; Cao Zhongnan and (Shang Shuzi), responsible comrades of the Tianjin Garrison; Yang Zian, (Ding Chunhuo) and (Wei Qing), responsible comrades of PLA units stationed in Tianjin; and responsible comrades of the municipal CPPCC. Yan Dakai, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, presided at the service. Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, officiated. Zhang Huaisan, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, read the memorial speech.

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HEILONGJIANG INDUSTRIAL MEETING URGES PRODUCTION INCENTIVES

SK160624 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpts] According to a report by a HEILONGJIANG RIBAO correspondent and this station's correspondent, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government held a meeting 5-10 May in Hulan County to discuss the work on the province's industrial and communications front. The meeting called on the industrial and communications front to give full play to the role of the market in regulating production, to readjust and reorganize the industrial structure and to consolidate the various enterprises in order to further enliven the economy, invigorate the enterprises and achieve greater economic results. Efforts should be made, the meeting urged, toward the goals of increasing production and economizing, of boosting revenues and reducing expenditures, and of fulfilling and then overfulfilling this year's state plan.

Comrade Chen Jianfei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the province, presided over the meeting. He gave a summing-up speech at the end of the meeting.

As noted at the meeting, this year a fine situation has prevailed on our province's industrial and communications front. From January through April, the gross value of industrial output was 7.5 percent higher than the corresponding 1979 period. Light industry, including the textile industry, continued to grow at a faster pace than heavy industry. Profits of enterprises having operations within the local budget showed a 116 percent rise over the corresponding 1979 period, whereas losses suffered by enterprises in the same category declined 40.06 percent.

Despite this fine situation, the meeting noted, there are still quite a few problems to be solved in order to fulfill this year's state plan in an all-round way. First and foremost, continued efforts should be made to implement the principles, policies and measures which induce the enterprises and their staff and workers to enliven the economy and invigorate the enterprises. We should continue to carry out the principle of regulating production through planning and through the market. While planning is of prime importance, the market mechanism should play a supplemental role in regulating production. It is imperative to do away with the traditional idea and style of relying solely on the state to formulate detailed plans, supply raw materials and sell products. Instead, we should increase the role of the market mechanism to the full.

Leading economic departments at various levels, in particular those in charge of the work on the industrial and communications front, should pay attention to regulating production on the basis of market conditions. They should guide and help the enterprises to do a good job in production and sales, to achieve a balance between the two on the basis of market needs, and to readjust the production work of the enterprises in a planned and organized way. Commercial, foreign trade, banking, supply and other related departments should actively help and support the enterprises in regulating their production according to market need.

Another important question discussed at the meeting was how to reorganize the industrial structure so as to change the backward "big and all-embracing" and "small but all-embracing" forms of organizations and to put into practice the principle of specialization and cooperation. The meeting held that readjusting the key industries on the principle of specialization and cooperation and building various companies and complexes on an extensive scale is a major way to tap the potentials of the existing enterprises, to speed up the industrial development, and to achieve greater economic results in operating the enterprises.

With regard to the experimental work on expanding the enterprises' self-management authority, the meeting noted this year efforts should be made not only to increase the number of enterprises selected for experiments in an area, but also to initiate such work in certain municipalities and trades.

The meeting stressed that conscientious efforts should be made to consolidate the enterprises, with the prime task being to consolidate their leading bodies. As for strengthening enterprise management, the meeting urged that in this and coming years, continued efforts should be devoted to this work, with emphasis on increasing production and economic results.

The meeting pointed out: In recent years many enterprises have instituted the reward system. This has played a significant role in stimulating the enthusiasm of the staff and workers in promoting production. This system should be continued. It is necessary to abide by the principle of "to each according to his work" and more income for those who work more. However, the tendency to give bonuses indiscriminately and to practice egalitarianism should be corrected.

HEILONGJIANG MEETING MARKS DAQING'S 20 ANNIVERSARY

OW141005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Daqing, 13 May--Exactly 20 years have elapsed since the Daqing oilfield started operations. Working diligently in the northern wilderness of the Songliao Basin, petroleum geologists and drillers are stepping up activities to discover petroleum and gas deposits in order to celebrate this significant event. According to information released by the oilfield's geological departments, since it started full-scale operations, six new medium- and small-sized oilfields have been discovered one after another in its periphery. The deposits discovered are rich enough to allow the installation of production facilities with an annual capacity of some 3 million dun of crude oil. This makes the verified aggregate of petroleum deposits in the oilfield top that of the early 1960's by 13.3 percent.

Geologists and drillers of the oilfield have scored achievements in meeting the state's needs for oil by persistently displaying the spirit of arduous struggle during the oilfield's battle for oil in all these years and by working hard for a long time. They have also discovered 20 petroleum gas deposits worthy of industrial exploitation, providing an important basis for further expanding the deposits of crude oil and gas in the oilfield.

On 1 May 1960, when our economically poor country was extremely short of petroleum, the heroic staff members and workers of the Daqing oilfield shipped out the first trainload of crude oil, an event of historic significance for the motherland. Since then the oilfield has produced a total of some 490 million dun of crude oil. It has also turned over nearly 50 billion yuan of profits and taxes to the state, or 17.8 times the state's gross investment.

Particularly, when the oilfield fully entered the period of extracting from water-bearing oil, its crude oil output stayed at a stable level of 50 million dun for 4 consecutive years, pioneering our country's distinctive way in operating oilfields. It became one of the few extra-large oilfields in the world with an annual production capacity over 50 million dun. The Daqing oilfield has made a profound impact on industrial and mining enterprises throughout the country by building the new mining area along the line of "integrating workers with peasants and integrating town with countryside for the benefit of production and the convenience of livelihood," and by its experience in fostering an iron-man contingent of staff members and workers who are ideologically Red and professionally skillful.

To celebrate the 20th anniversary of its operation, subordinate units of the Daqing oilfield have since last March launched activities of summing up experiences, discovering shortcomings, drawing up plans and marching toward the new objective of struggle.

Today, the Daqing oilfield held a meeting to celebrate the 20th anniversary of its battle for oil and the national petroleum departments' march toward modernization. Chen Liemin, secretary of the Daqing municipal party committee, reported to the meeting on the work at the oilfield during the past 20 years and on the objectives of its struggle ahead. In his report, Chen Liemin stressed: Compared with the advanced level at home and abroad and in light of the requirements of modernization, the Daqing oilfield still has some technical shortcomings in enterprise management, in the operation and exploration of oilfields and in its labor productivity, as well as in environmental protection. In particular, the cultural and technical standards of its contingent of staff members and workers are still very low. They have given rise to marked contradictions in its march toward modernization. Chen Liemin called on the oilfield's staff members and workers to continue carrying forward the tradition of "starting with Chairman Mao's two articles 'On Contradictions' and 'On Practice'" and of arduous pioneering work; to integrate revolutionary spirit with scientific attitude; and to work hard in order to realize the central task of the Daqing oilfield--"to maintain a high and stable annual yield of 50 million dun of oil for another 10 years," and to strive to bring its oilfield operation and petroleum geology to the level of the advanced countries in the world.

Attending today's meeting were Song Zhenming, minister of the petroleum industry, and Chen Lei and Chen Jianbai, secretaries of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee.

WANG ENMAO INVESTIGATES MARKET PRICING IN CHANGCHUN

SK160634 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpts] According to reports by station reporters and correspondents, principal responsible comrades of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government today went deep into related units in (Chaoyang), (Nanguang), (Kuancheng) and (Erdaohezi) districts to inspect market prices. Among those participating in the market price inspection were Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee; Wang Daren, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Yu Ke, governor of the provincial people's government; Zhang Shiying, NCP governor of the provincial people's government; and Xiao Danfeng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. Leading comrades of the Changchun municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including Ren Qingyuan, (Wang Dajing), Li Beihuai and (Zhang Dinhua), also accompanied at this commodity price inspection.

Leading comrades, including Wang Enmao, listened to reports by the Changchun municipal CCP and revolutionary committees on the situation of the current commodity prices inspections. Subsequently, they held forums in various districts with the participation of units from state and provincial-run enterprises and institutions, pertinent municipal-level departments, grassroots enterprises and institutions such as industrial, commercial and grain units and supply and marketing cooperatives and staff representatives from all circles, as well as subdistrict and residential section chiefs. The forum emphasized the discussion on implementing the price policy, the prices of commodities stipulated in the plan, the prices of industrial goods sold by enterprises themselves, the prices of negotiated purchases and sales and various service charges. All participants listened to the reactions, opinions and the demands of the masses from all quarters, circles and various grassroots units on the current market commodity prices.

After the forums, leading comrades inspected industrial, commercial and grain units and enterprises concerned whose commodity prices caused a strong response from the masses. During this commodity prices inspection, Wang Enmao and other leading comrades stressed that the most important factors in solving commodity price problems are to improve management, lower production costs, open up new financial sources, increase production and economize, increase income and reduce expenses. To seek advantages from the masses or to shift unreasonable burdens on the masses are not permitted. They instructed departments and enterprises concerned, if possible, to immediately solve the problems of arbitrarily and covertly raising prices which have already been set. Some of these problems should be solved within limited time. In regard to specific problems of various industrial and commercial departments, it is necessary to conduct further deepgoing investigations, study them through consultations and solve them quickly. Principal leaders also called on all departments and units to maintain close cooperation, undertake responsibilities with joint efforts and to adopt effective measures to sincerely implement the principle of stabilizing the commodity prices. They also called for efforts to resolutely check the evil trend of arbitrary price hikes, stabilize the overall situation of commodity prices, and consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity.

LIAONING CONVENES SESSION OF FIFTH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK160906 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] According to our sources, the Standing Committee of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress held its third session in Shenyang 12-15 May. The session heard and discussed the guidelines of the 14th session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the report on the basic situation of the province's environmental protection work and suggestions on future work in this regard, the report on the basic situation and suggestions concerning experimental work on direct county-level elections, and the report on the dispensation of motions raised at the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress.

The session approved provisional rules on collecting fees and imposing penalties for pollutant discharges and approved regulations governing the number of deputies to the people's congresses of municipalities, counties, autonomous counties, districts under the jurisdiction of the municipal authorities people's communes and towns. The session also approved personnel appointments and removals. Comrade Huang Oudong, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, spoke at the end of the session.

BRIEFS

LIAONING SAVINGS DEPOSITS--Commune members' savings deposits have shown a marked increase in Liaoning Province. As of the end of April, the amount was 512.97 million yuan. This showed a 13 percent rise over the amount at the beginning of this year and a 41 percent increase compared with the same time last year. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 May 80 SK]

LIAONING MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES--The municipal-level organizations in Anshan Municipality, Liaoning Province, saved nearly 200,000 yuan in administrative expenses during the first quarter this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year. The various expenses for holding meetings were some 69,000 yuan less than those in the first quarter last year. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 May 80 SK]

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